MEMORY DRAWING

FOR

The First Grade Art Examination in Drawing

Second Edition.

BY

USMAN BACHAL,

DRAWING MASTER,

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE &c.,

RAJKOT.

1905

मेमरी ड्रॉइंग.

फर्स्ट ग्रेड.

Price Re. 0-4-0. किमत रु. ०-४-०

AHMEDABAD:

The UNION Printing Press Co. Ld.

INTRODUCTION.

The subject of Memory Drawing has lately been introduced into the course of study prescribed for the First Grade Art Examination in Drawing, and all must agree that there are no two opinions as to the importance of this subject; because it facilitates how to draw objects and cultivates memory. By the introduction of this subject, the students will be able to draw familiar objects with promptness and accuracy.

As some difficulties exist in the teaching of this subject, I have thought it proper to lay before the public this book which will be very useful to the teachers and the taught concerned.

Following plan for teaching Memory Drawing has been suggested by the Government:—

"(a) The Drawing Master should make for his own use a list of simple objects found in the pupils' homes, seen in the street, or used in the school.

(b) At the end of one drawing lesson he should tell his pupils that at the next lesson they will all have to draw one of these simple objects from memory, in ten minutes, and

should impress upon them the necessity of taking particular notice of it in the interval.

(c) Either at the beginning or at the end of the following lesson the object should be drawn by all the pupils in one corner of the page containing the Freehand Drawing of the day. The Memory Drawing need not be large and should not take more than ten minutes, for such a space of time is amply sufficient to allow any pupil to put down all the facts he can remember—any further time spent in the exercise is therefore wasted. When this drawing is finished, another subject should be announced, and so on throughout the term or session.

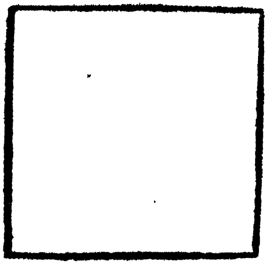
(d) Occasionally a freehand copy that has already been drawn may be given as a subject for Memory Drawing—this may be shown for a few minutes to the pupils for them to refresh their memories and should then be taken down, the drawing being made entirely from memory."

The Drawings selected in this book are for

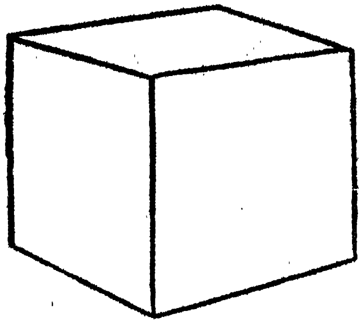
the most part on the line marked out by the Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and I hope that they will serve as a guide to the teachers and will throw much light upon the method to be followed in teaching the subject.

The subject of Model Drawing is struck off from the list of subjects for the First Grade. Bearing this fact in mind, it will be far more convenient to get all the objects represented in plan or elevation rather than in Perspective; because the students are apt to commit blunders if they will try to represent them in Perspective, when they do not know the very alphabet of this subject. It is far better to draw them in Perspective than plan or elevation, when they are sure, not to commit blunders in depicting them in Perspective. Sometimes an object represented in plan or elevation is not recognized; then there is no other course open but to draw it in Perspective. To illustrate this let us take a cube as an example. It will never do if we represent

it in plan or elevation. Then the perspective drawing is quite necessary.



Cube in plan or elevation.

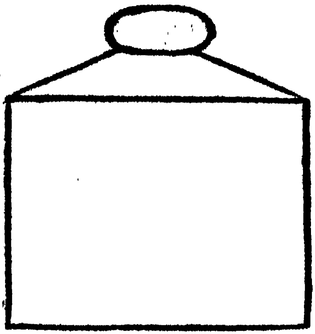


Cube in perspective.

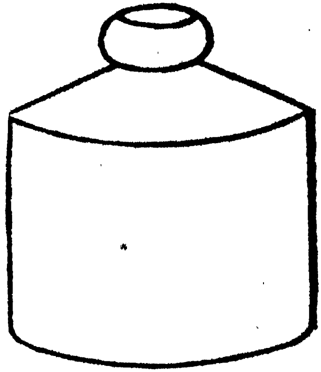
In this book (see diagram 39) lantern is represented in elevation. This mode of representation is unobjectionable as the object is easily recognized even though in elevation and if any attempt is made to represent it in perspective by an unaccustomed hand, he will, no doubt, make an awkward form of it. Therefore it may be safely said that if a thing is recognized easily when shown in elevation or plan, there is no need of representing it in perspective.

At the time of last examination the candidates were required to draw from memory an Inkstand. Now there are many conceivable patterns of inkstand. The candidates find themselves at

a loss to know what pattern they should draw. When this is the case, they must select the most simple and familiar form of it. An ordinary clay inkstand may do very well and it may be represented in both the ways thus:—



In elevation.



In perspective.

The drawing should not be made larger than the natural size of the object. Because if drawn larger as in the case of inkstand, one might mistake it for a bottle. To avoid this the object given should be represented in a form either equal to it or smaller than it. If a bat is to be drawn you should not try to show it in its full equal size. It is desirable to draw it 4 to 6 inches long. Too small drawings in which lines of details cannot be shown clear, are also objectionable.

At the time of examination 15 minutes are allowed for the memory drawing and the object itself should not be placed before the class when they are told to draw it from memory.

U. B.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The utility or the importance of the book is sufficiently proved by the fact that all the copies of the First Edition have been used up in so short a period. In this Second Edition, as more objets of ordinary occurrence have been given over and abcve the 1st 50 objects in the index which are selected by the Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, the volume has become larger and the number of objects has been more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the 1st edition; still for the public good the price has been kept the same.

According to the revised standards, three examinations have been held till now in Memory Drawing. In the first of these which was a general examination for all candidates throughout the whole Presidency, the object given in

Memory Drawing was "An Inkstand," while in the other two, which were special examinations for the Training Colleges only, the objects respectively were "Lantern" and "Lock." The students will find, in this little book, the same three drawings of the objects.

It is desirable, however, that some new objects be shown at times in the class and the students called upon to draw the same from memory with a view that their knowledge of the subject be sound and the students may not be inclined to be book-worms, i. e. may not confine themselves to the Drawings of those objects only that are given in this book.

I must sincerely thank Messrs. F. Z. Shah, and R. K. Ajagia, Drawing Masters, Gujarat Male Training College, Ahmedabad, and N. H. Academy, Sind Hyderabad, respectively, for the important suggestions tendered by them.

USMAN BACHAL
DRAWING MASTER,
Rajkumar College &c.,
Rajkot.

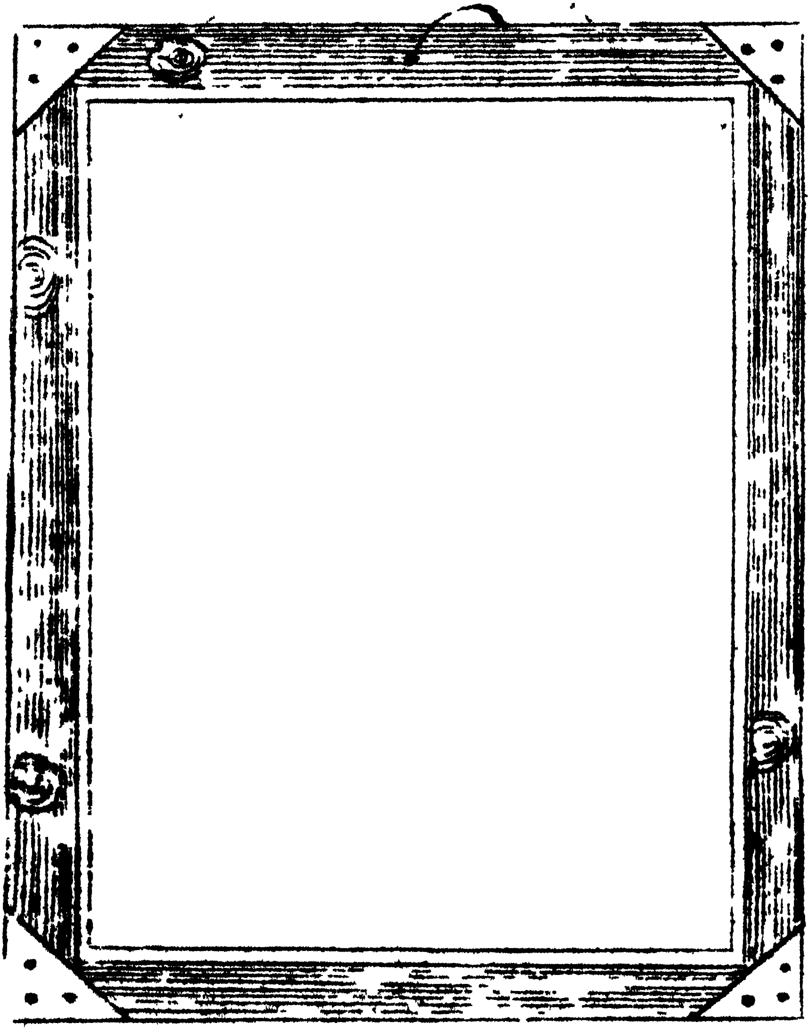
INDEX. अनुक्रमणिका.

1 A Slate स्लेट.
2 A Looking glass अरीसो के आयनो.
3 A Glass पाणी पीवानो प्यालो काचनो.
4 A Cup पाणी पीवानो प्यालो हरकोइ.
5 A Tea cup चानोप्यालो
6 A Kooja or Water-pot कूजो.
7 An Inkstand खडीओ.
8 A Penholder लेखण.
9 A Penknife चप्पु.
10 A Brush पीछी.
11 A Cloth-Brush ब्रश (कपडुं साफ करवानु).
12 A Bucket डोल.
13 A Cask पीप.
14 A Book चोपडी.
15 A Bootबूट के जोडो.
16 A Pencil पेन्सिल.
17 A Cap टोपी.
18 A Box पेटी.
19 A Cricket bat & ball क्रिकेट बेट अने बोल.
20 A Cushion तकीओ के ओशीकुं.
21 A Jar बरणी.
22 A Basket टोपली के करंडीओ.
23 A Scythe दातरडुं.
24 A Fan पंखो.
25 A Saucer रकाबी के थाळी.
26 A Mango केरी.
27 A Quince or an apple सफरजन.
28 A Pomegranate दाडेम.
29 An Orange नारंगी.
30 A Guava जामफळ
31 A Plantain or Banana केळुं.
32 A Water Melon तडबूच.
33 A Cucumber काकडी.
34 A Fig अंजीर.
35 A Radish मूळो.
36 A Bringal रींगणुं.
37 An Onion डुंगळी.
38 A Table-Lamp लांप.

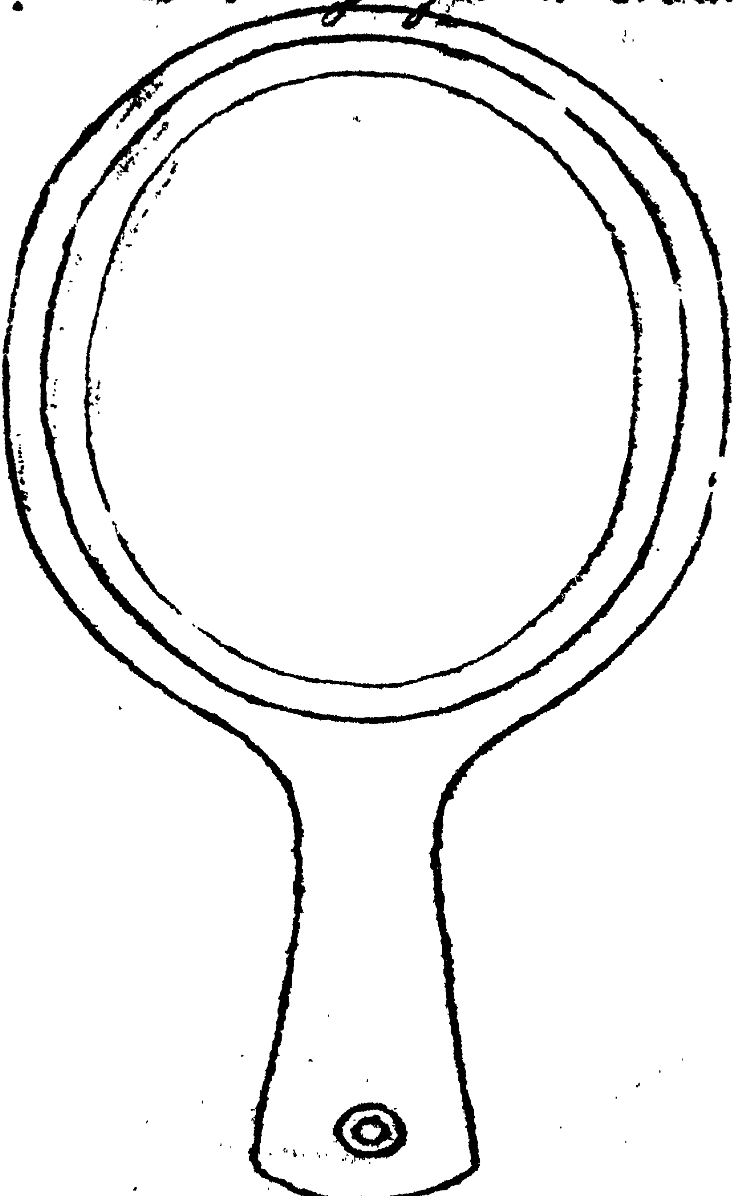
39 A Lantern फानस.
40 A Stick काकडी.
41 A Lock ताळुं.
42 A Key कूंची.
43 A pair of compasses कंपास.
44 A Water-pipe with cock पाणीनो नळ.
45 A Bottle बाटली.
46 A Bell घंट.
47 A Kite पतंग.
48 A Flag वावटो.
49 A Comb कांशकी.
50 A Whip चाबुक.

The objects mentioned above are given according to those selected by the Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, while the following are inserted according to the author's selection.

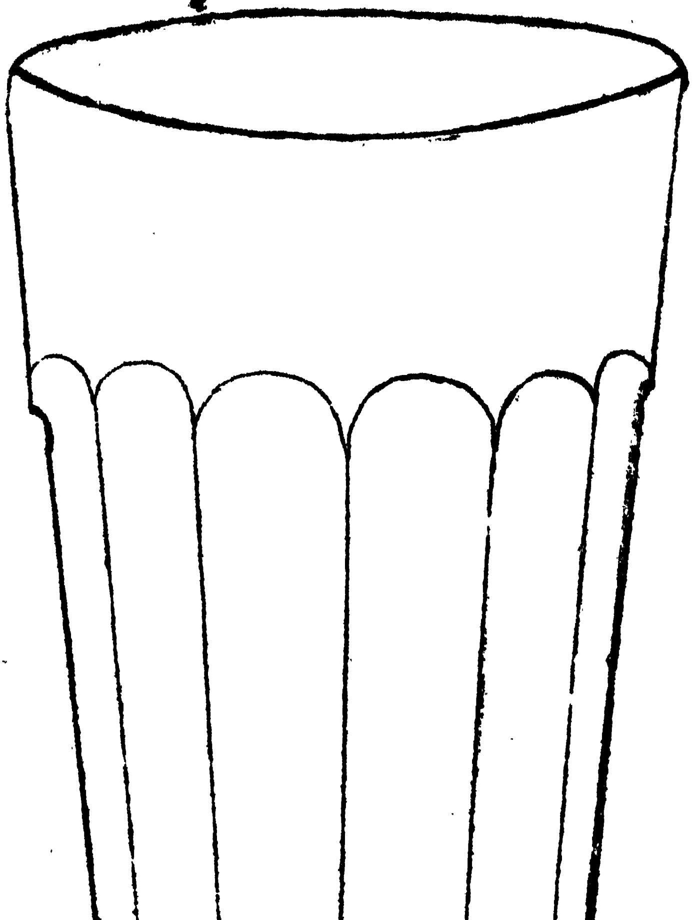
1. A Slate. स्लेट.



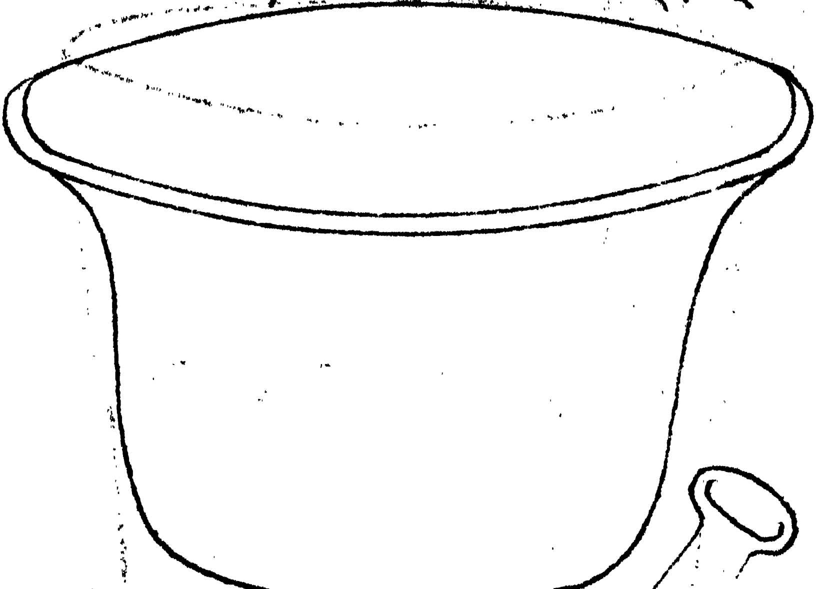
2. *A Looking-glass.* अरीको के आक्नो-



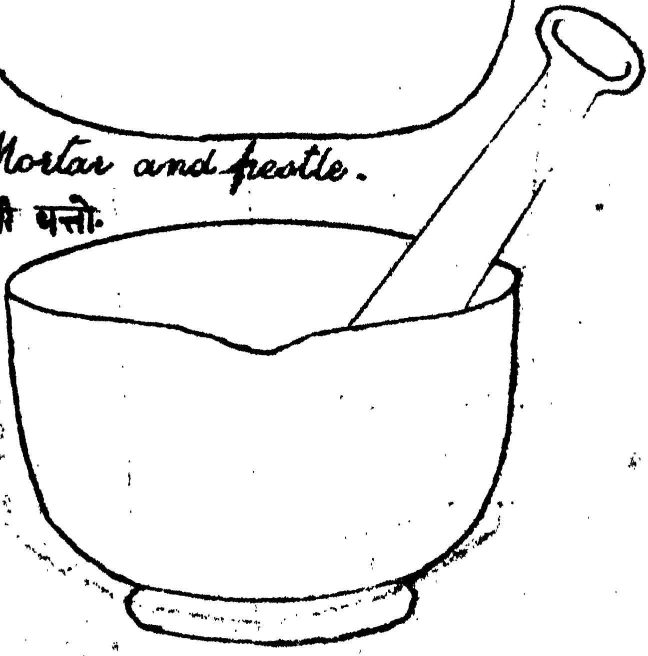
3. *A Glass.* पाणी पीवानो प्याळो काचनो.



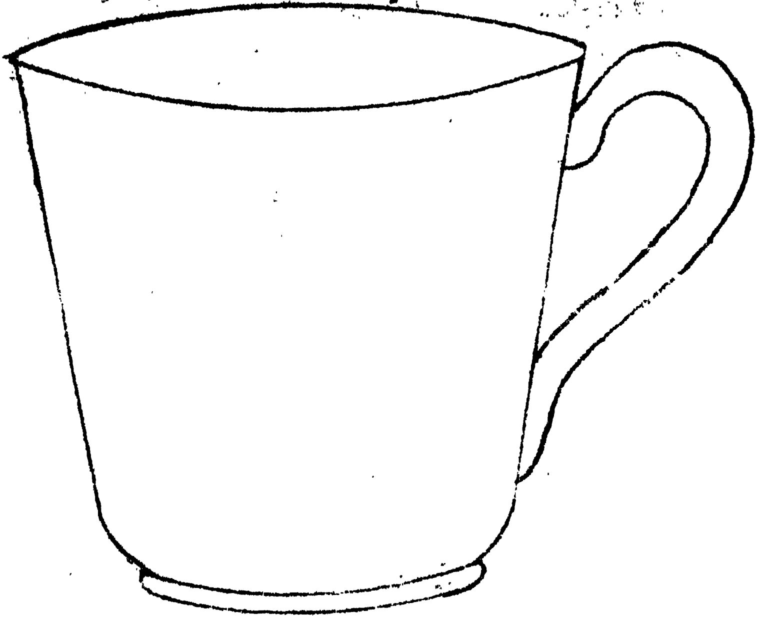
4. A Cup. पाणी पीवानो प्यालो हरकोई.



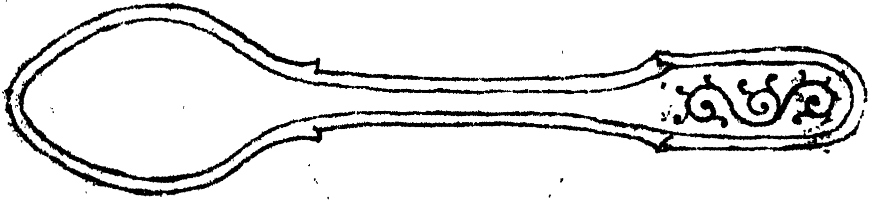
51. A Mortar and peatle.
खांडणी दस्तो.



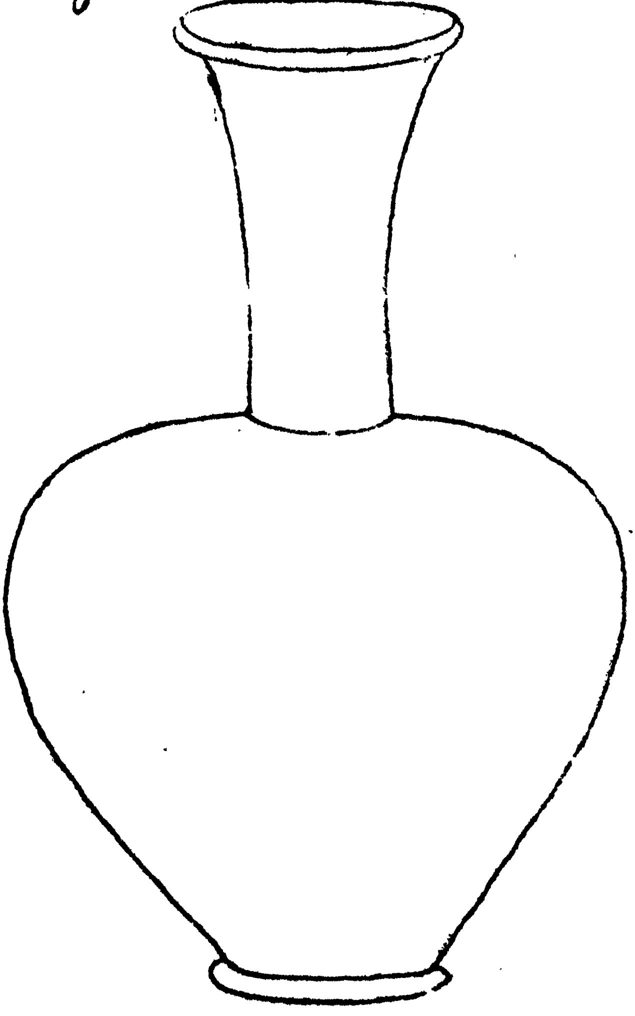
5. *A Tea Cup.* चानो प्यालो.



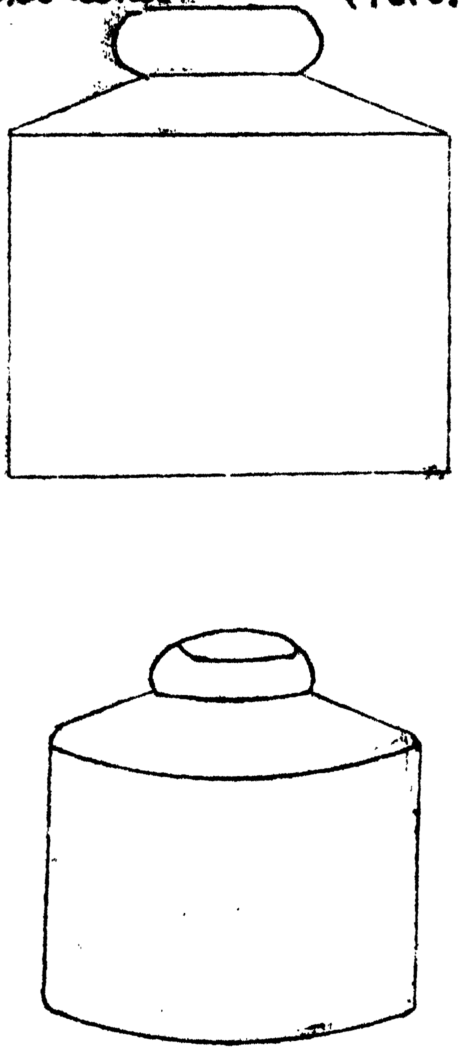
52. *A spoon.* चमचो.

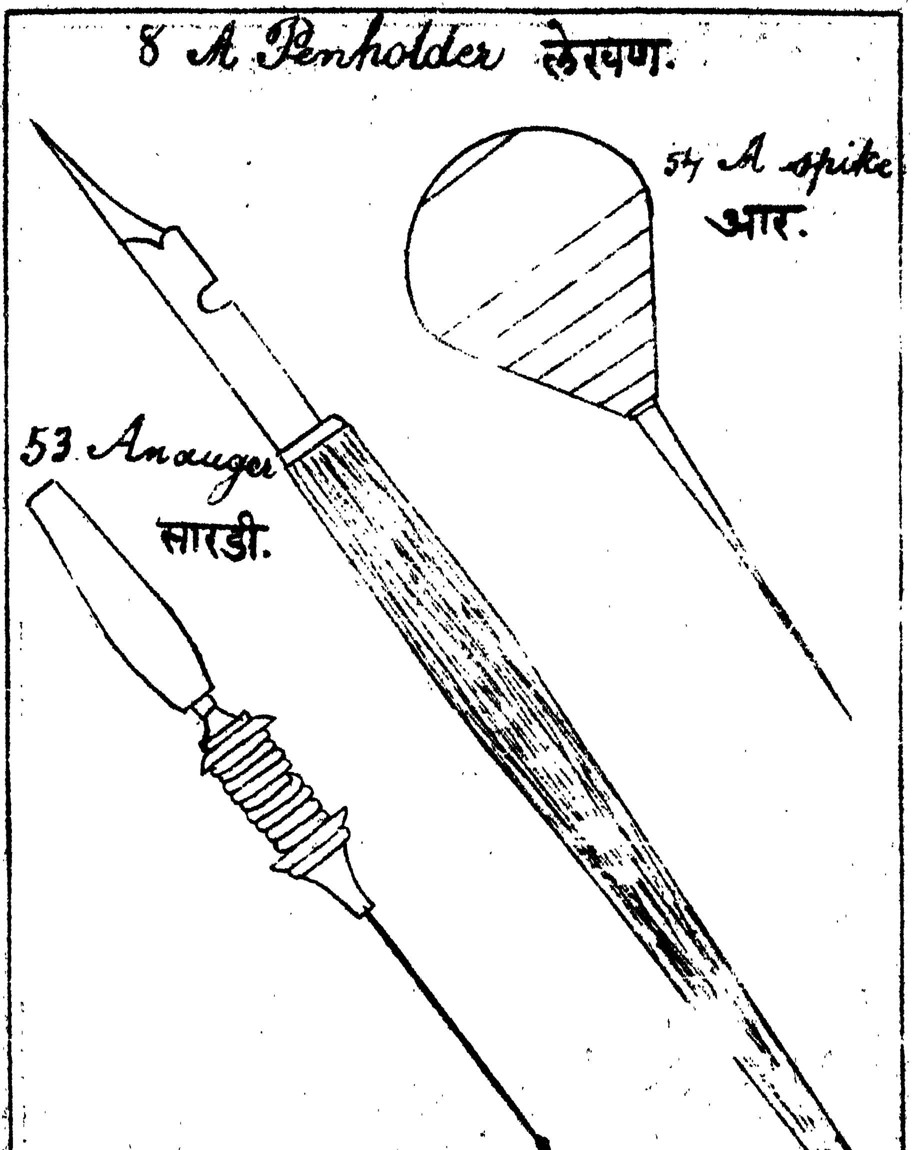


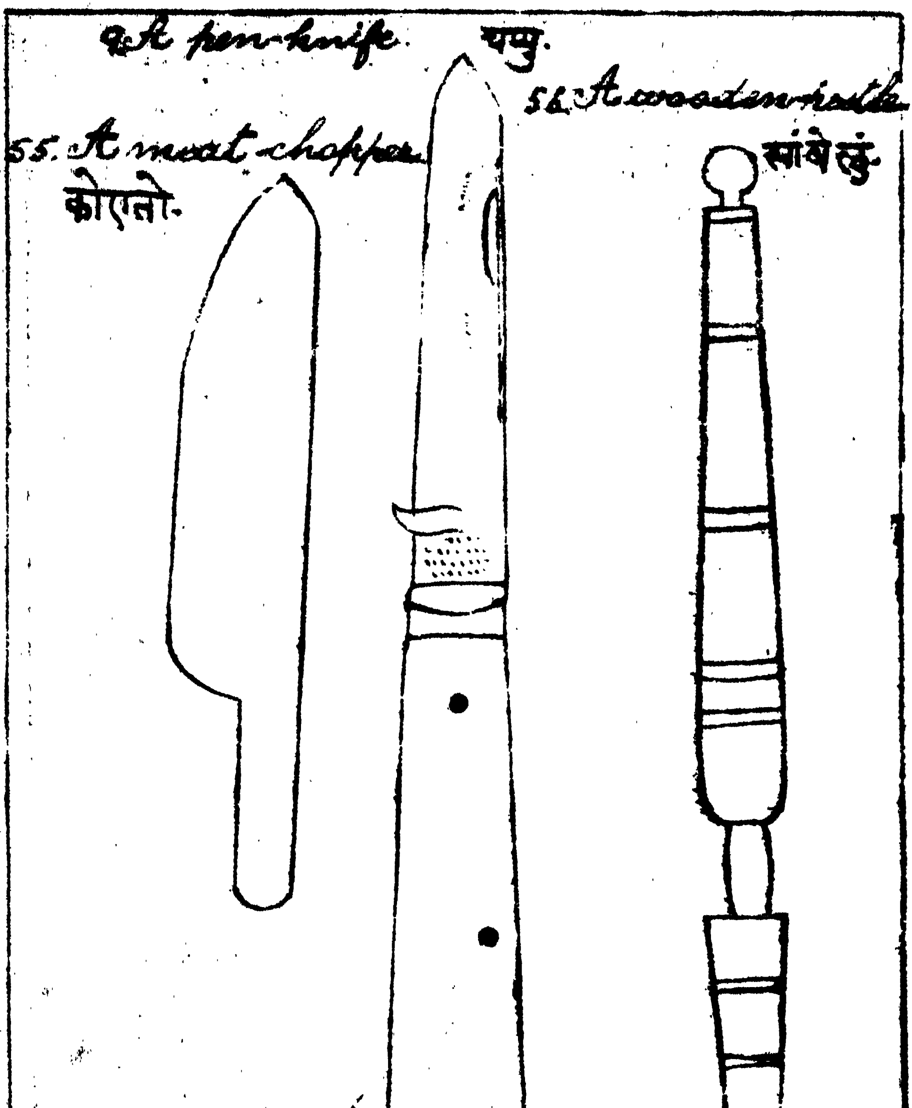
6. *A Kooja or Water pot.* कूजो.

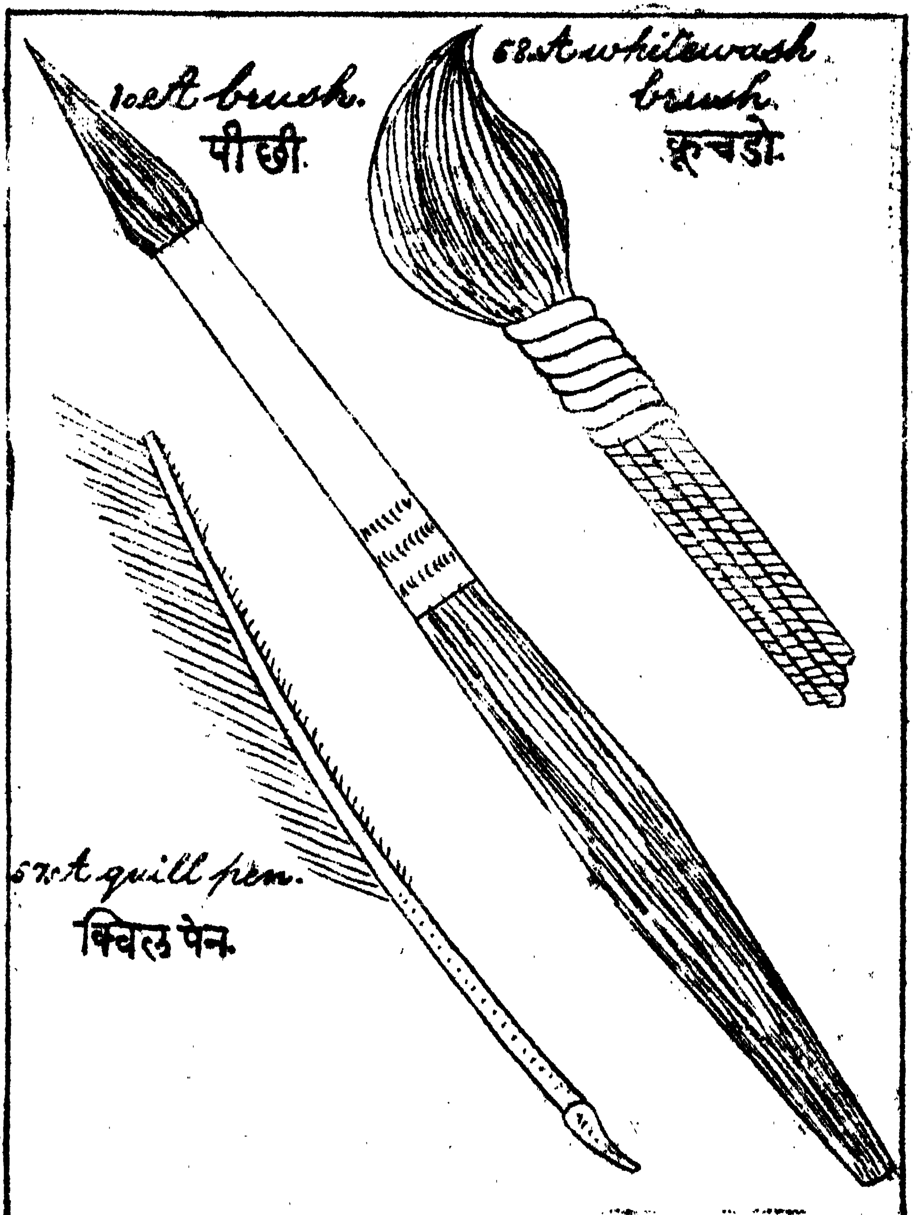


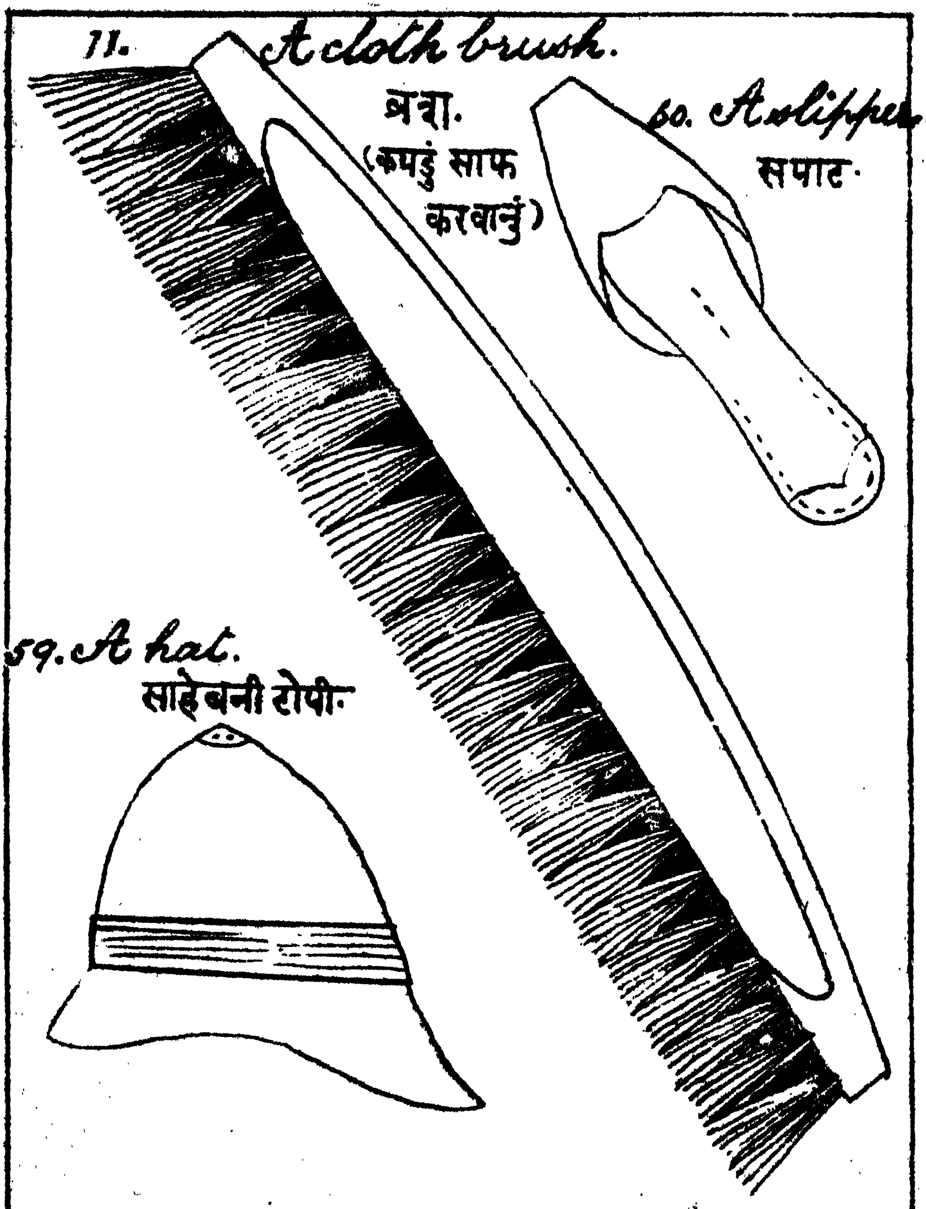
7. An Inkstand. खडीओ.



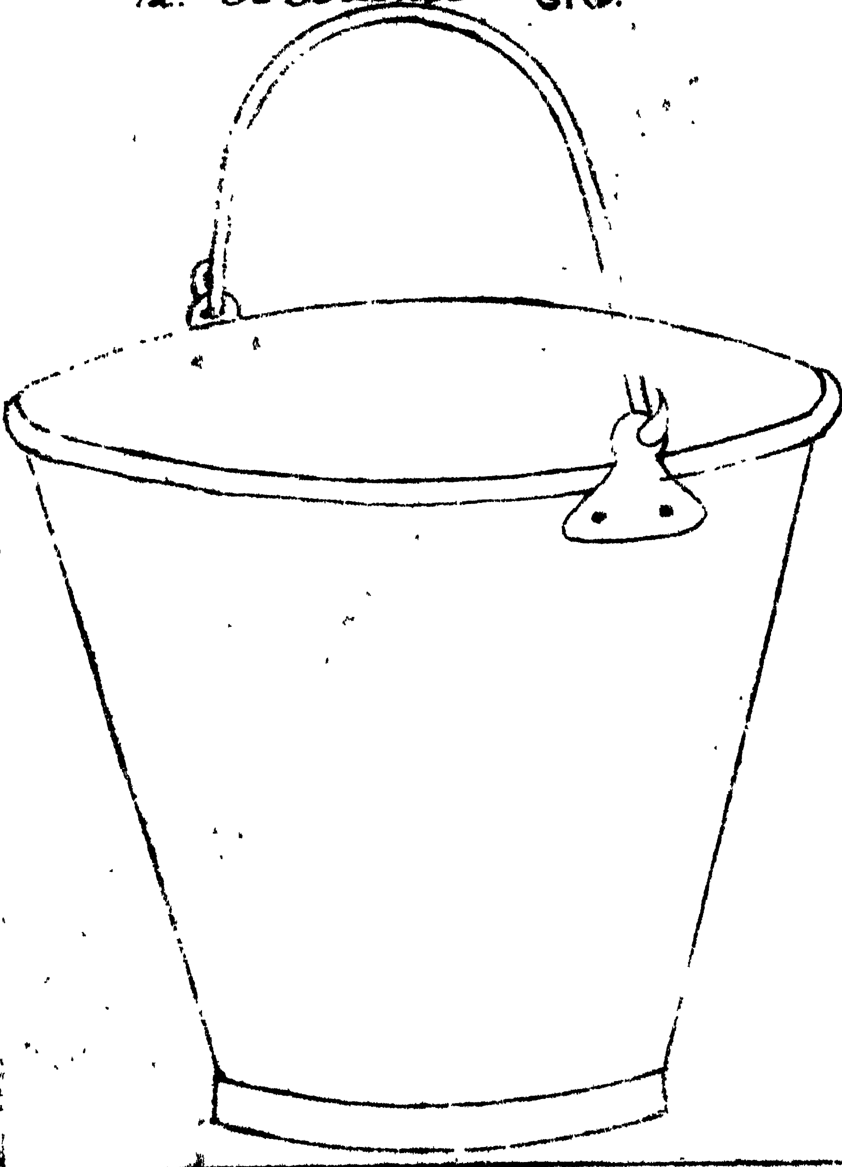

8 A Penholder लेखण.
54 A spike
आर.
53 An auger
सारडी.


A pen-knife
चप्पु.
55. A meat-chopper
कोएतो.
A wooden
सांबेलुं.

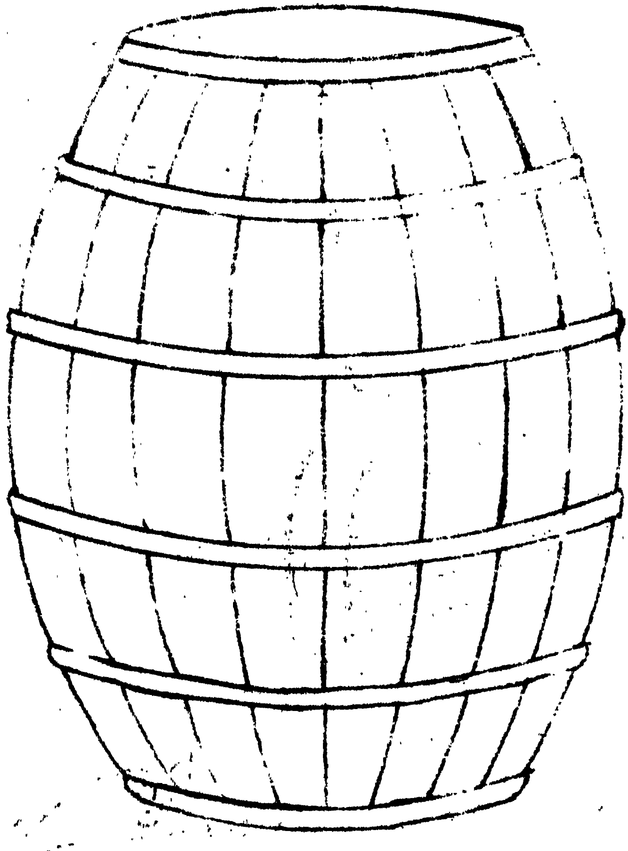

102 A brush.
पीछी.
68 A whitewash brush.
कूचडो.
57 A quill pen.
क्विल पेन.


71. A cloth brush.
ब्रश.
(कपडुं साफ
करवानुं)
60. A slipper.
सपाट.
59. A hat.
साहेबनी टोपी.

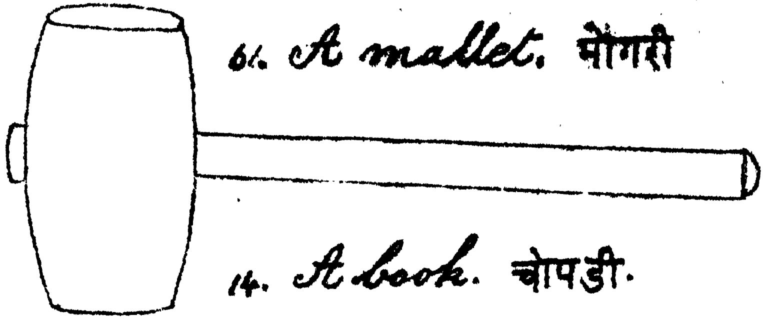
12. *A Bucket.* डोल.



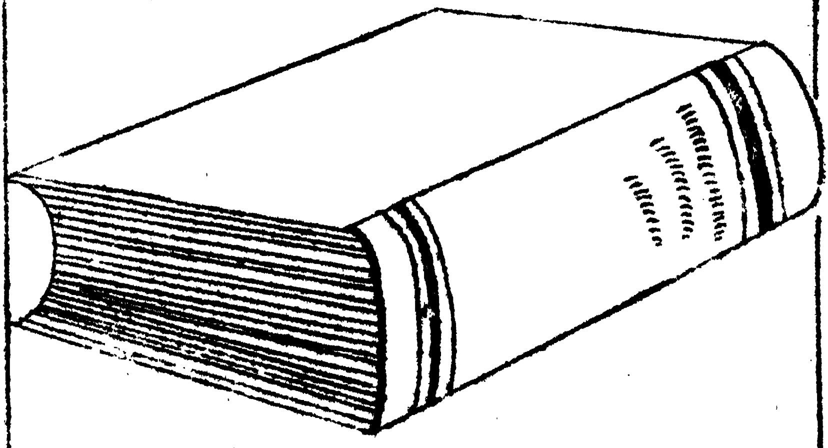
13. A Cask. पीप.

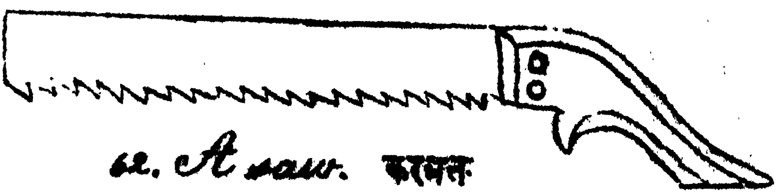


61. *A mallet.* मोगरी



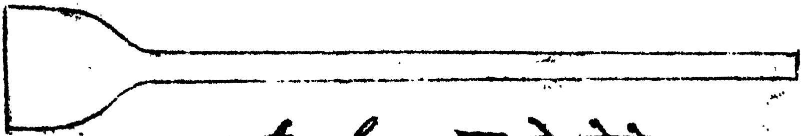
14. *A book.* चोपडी.



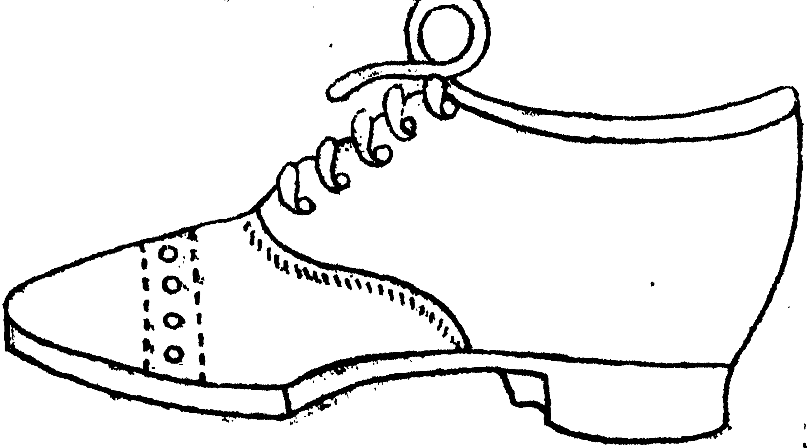


62. *A saw.* करवत

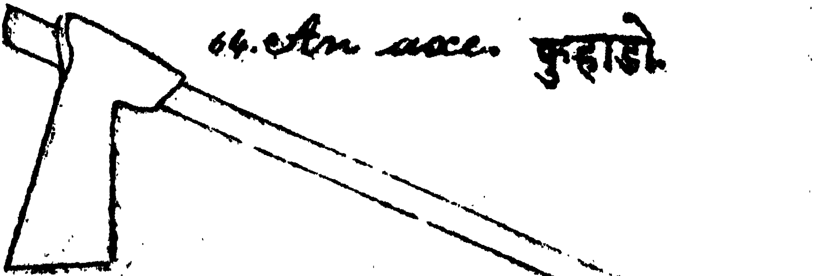
63. A flat poker. तवेथो.

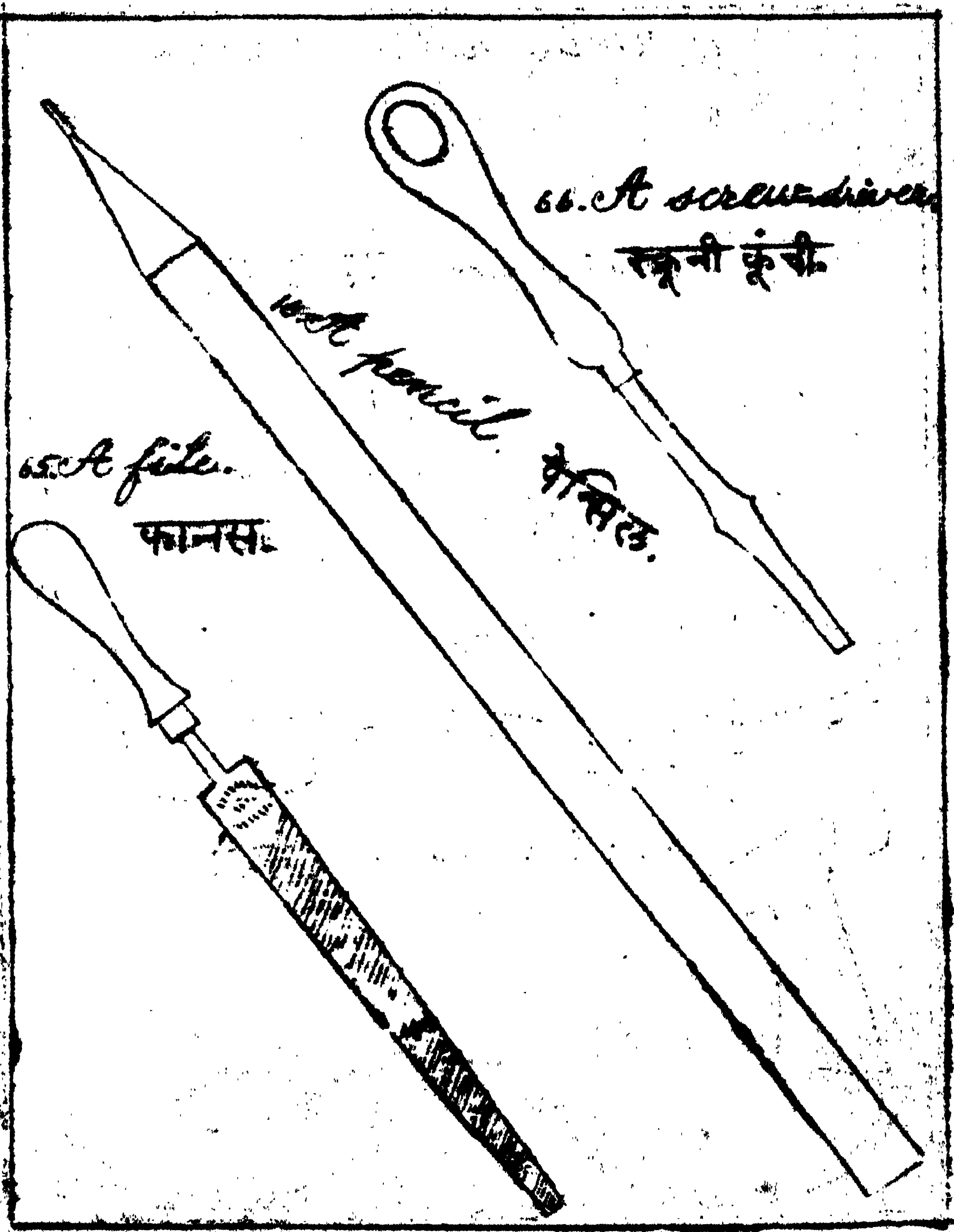


65. A shoe. बूट के जोडो.

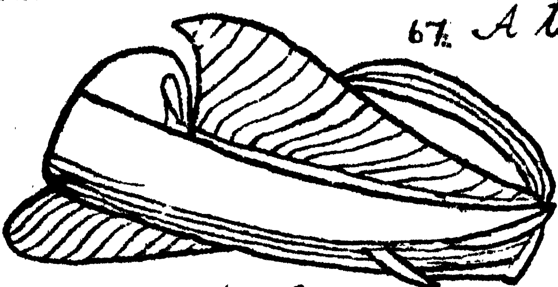


64. An axe. कुहाडो.

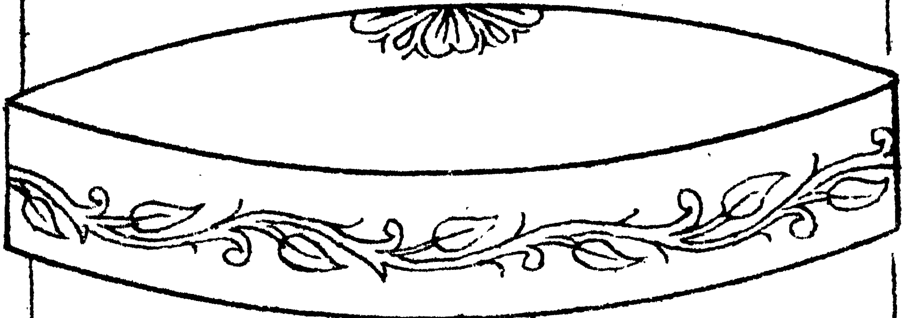


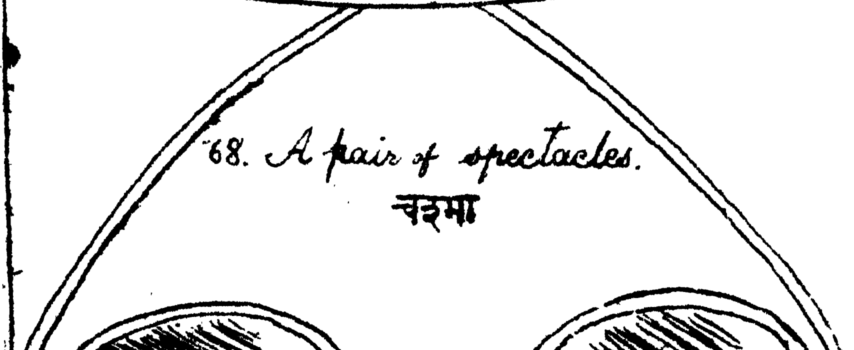

66. A screwdriver.
स्क्रूनी कूंची.
64. A pencil.
पेंसिल.
65. A file.
फानस.

67. *A turban.* पाघडी.



17. *A. Cap.* टोपी.



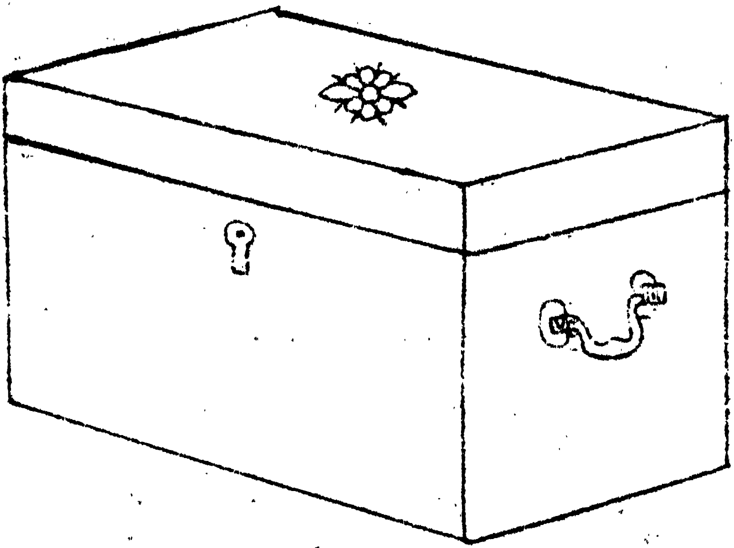


68. *A pair of spectacles.*
चश्मा

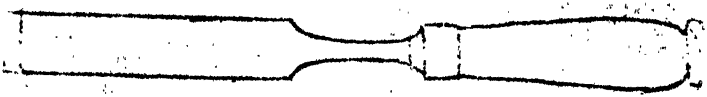
69. A Knife छरी.



18 A Box. पेटी.

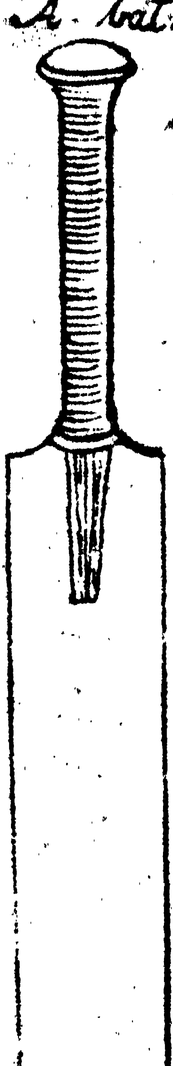


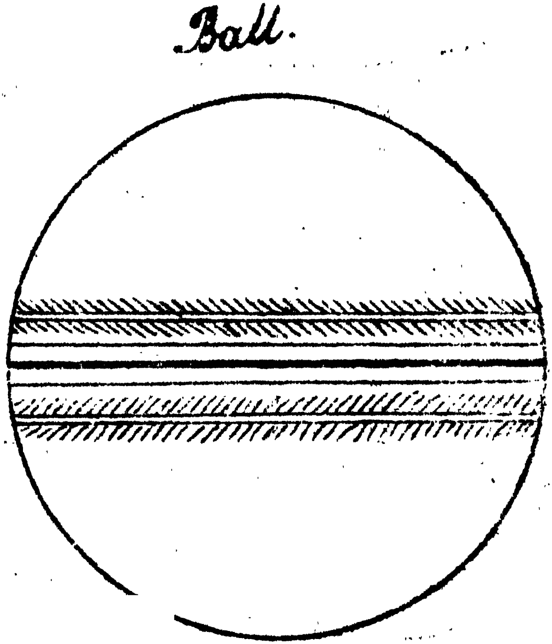
70. A chisel चोरखी.



19. A cricket bat and ball.

क्रिकेट बेट अने बॉल





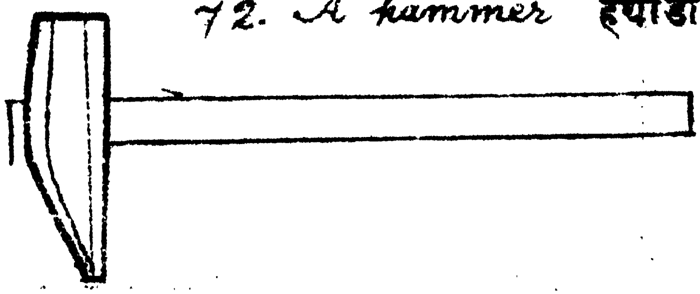
71. An Indian knife. देशी छरी.



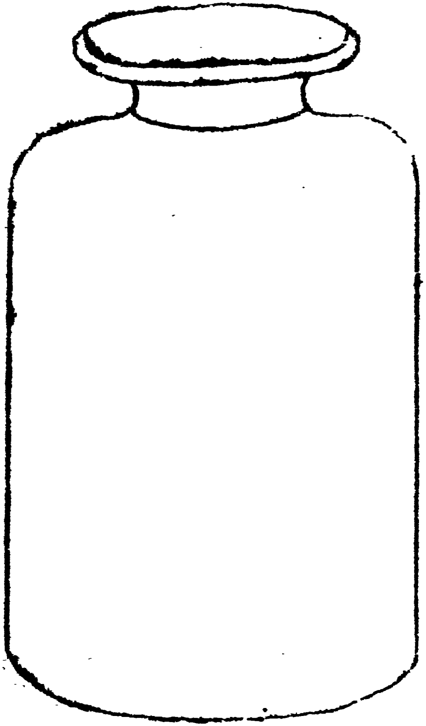
2a. A cushion. तकीओ के ओशीकुं



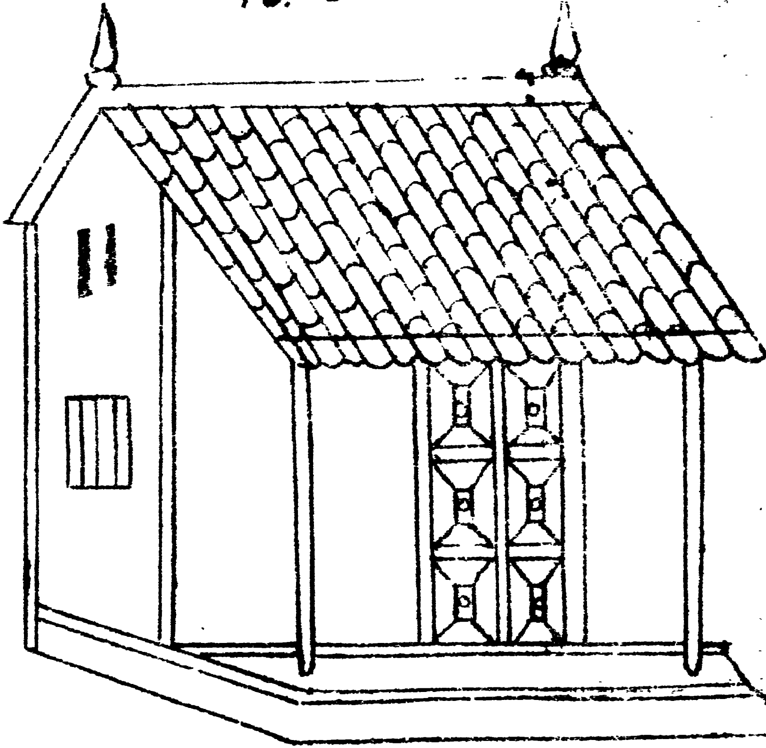
72. A hammer हथोडी



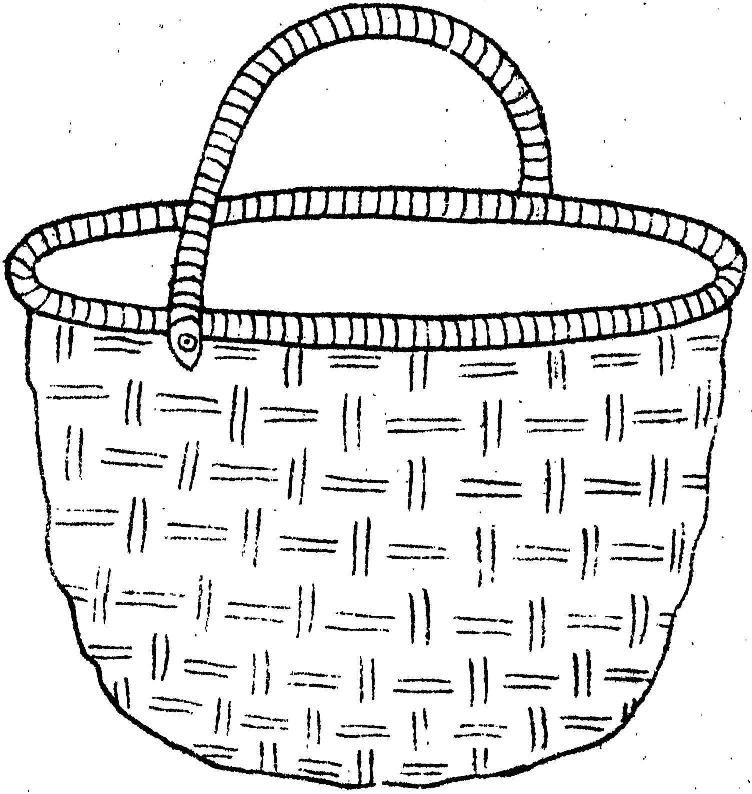
21. A Jar बरणी.



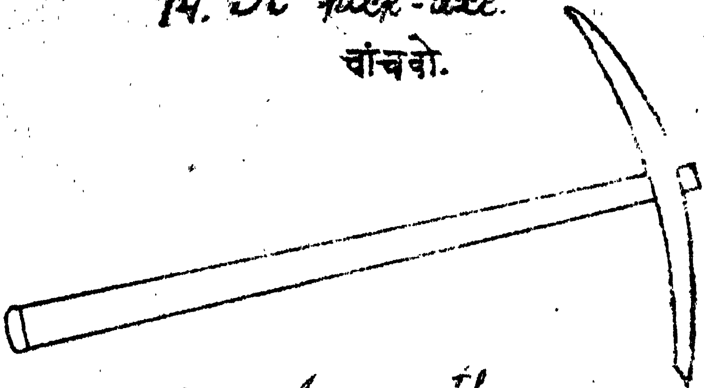
73. A house घर.



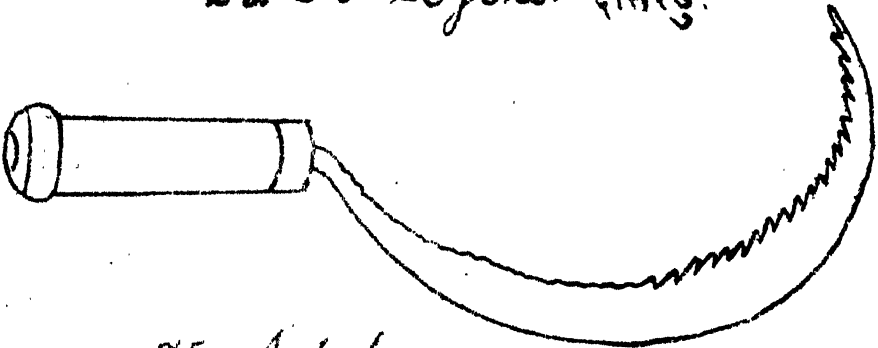
22. *A basket.* टोपली के कांडीओ



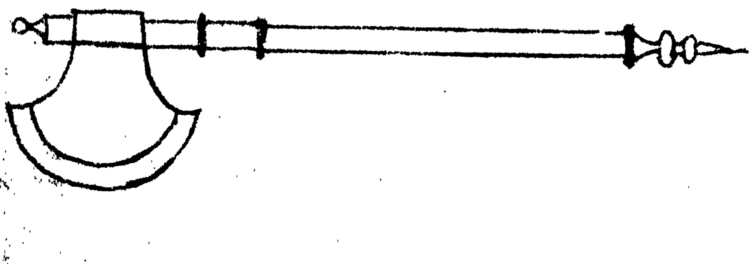
74. A pick-axe.
चांचवो.

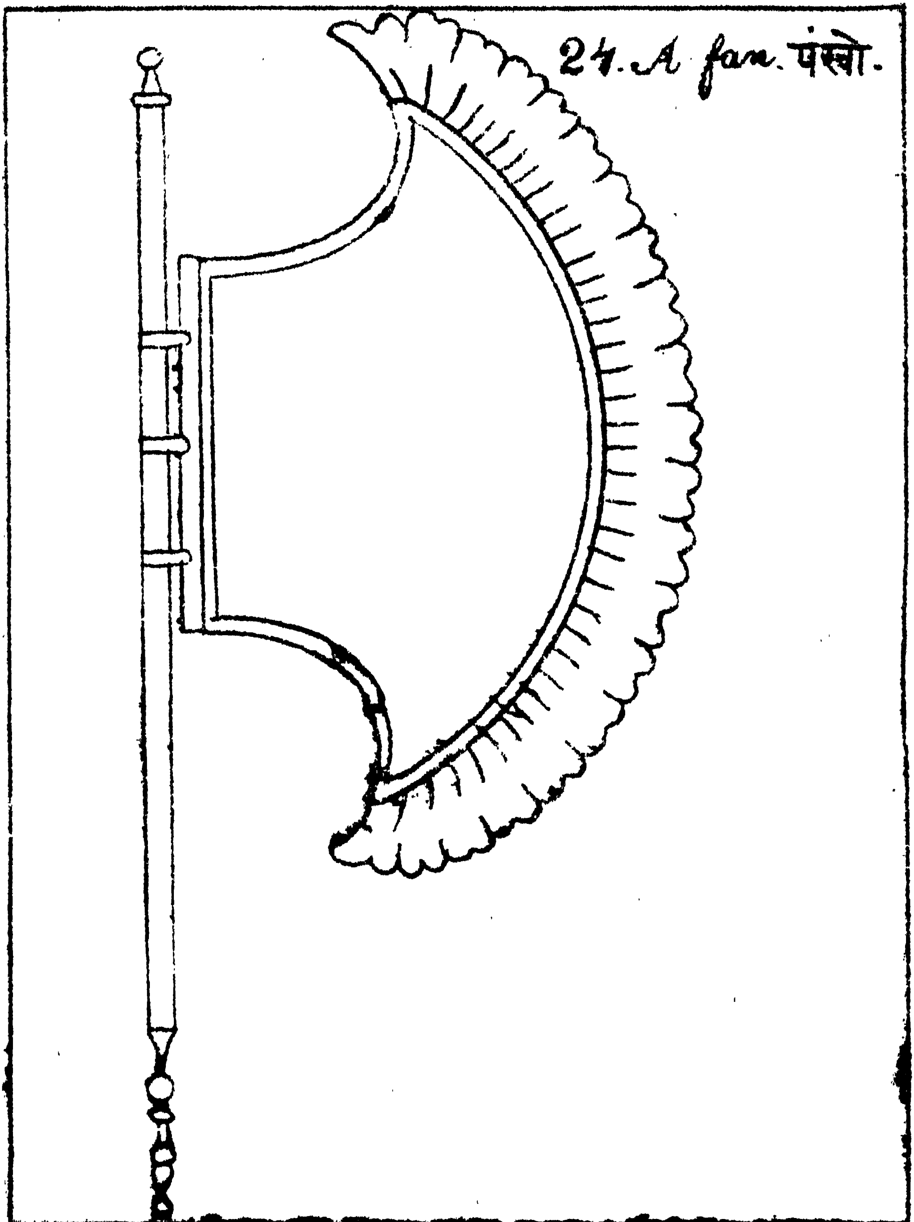


23. A scythe. दातरडुं.



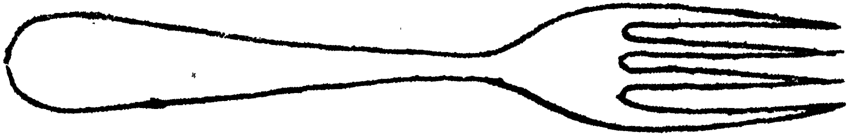
75. A pole-axe. फरशी.



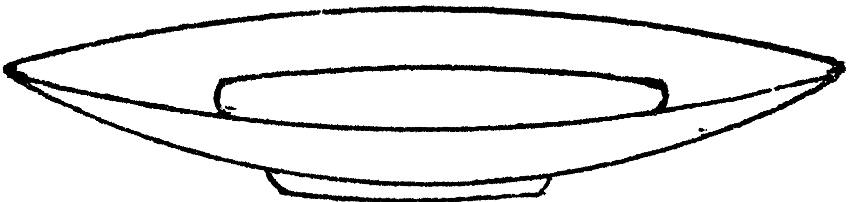


24. A fan. पंखो.

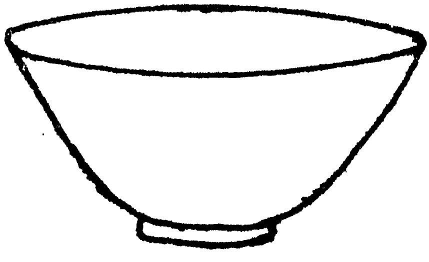
76. *A fork* कांटो.



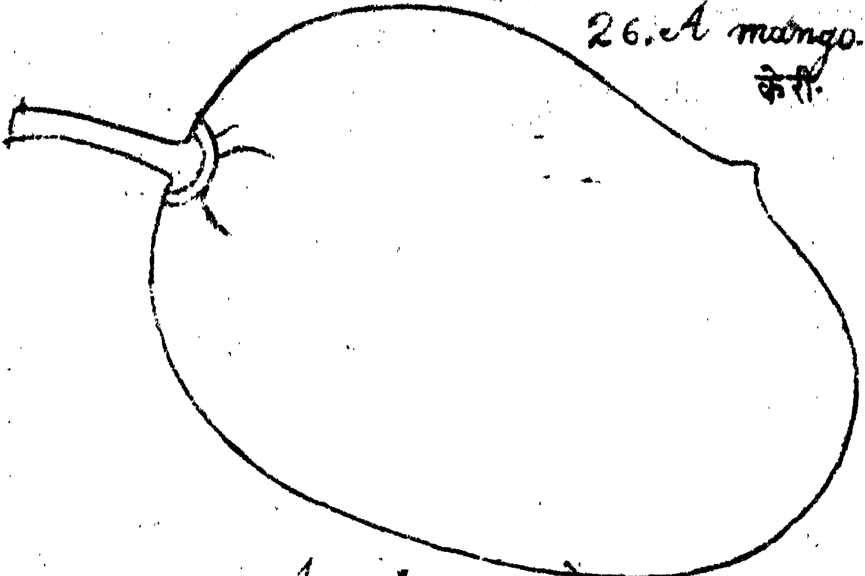
25. *A saucer* रकाबी के थाळी.



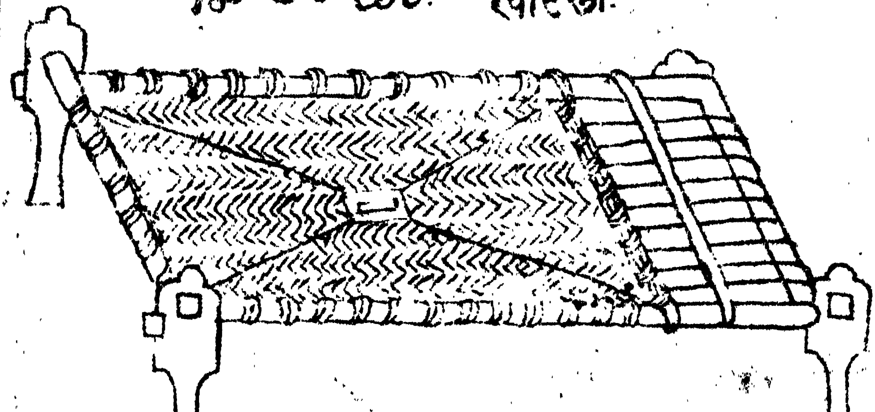
77. *A small cup.* प्याळी.



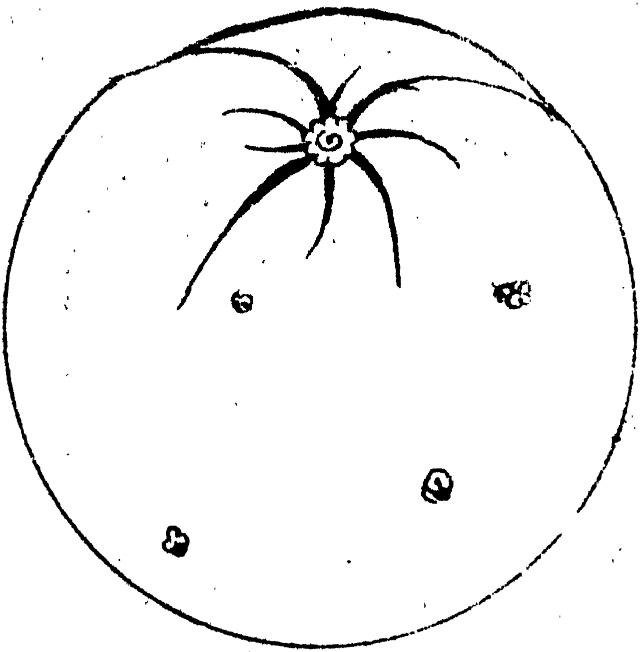
26. A mango.
केरी.



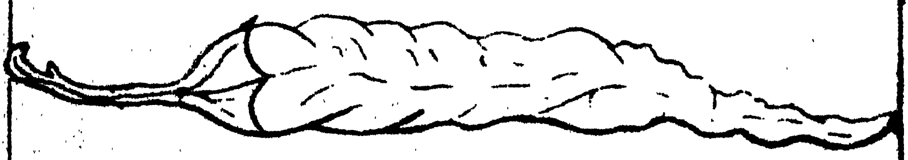
18. A cot. खाटलो.



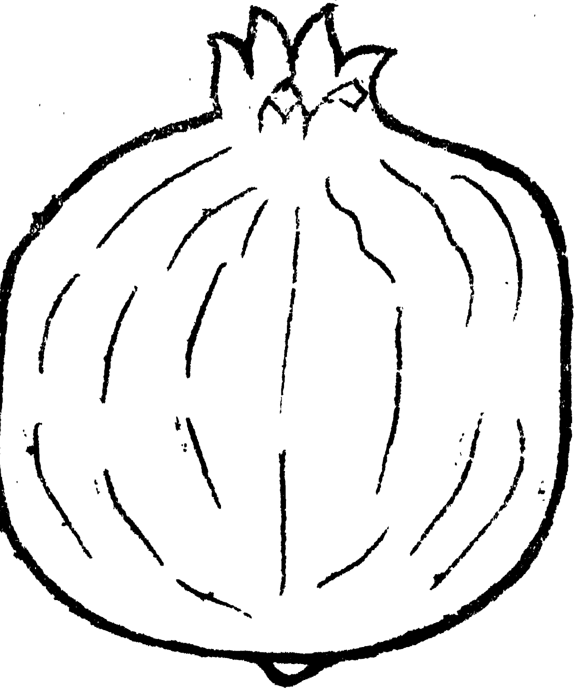
27. An apple सफरजन.



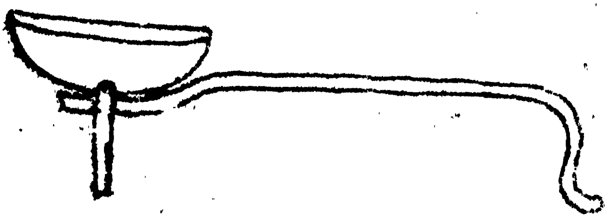
79. A chilli मरचुं.



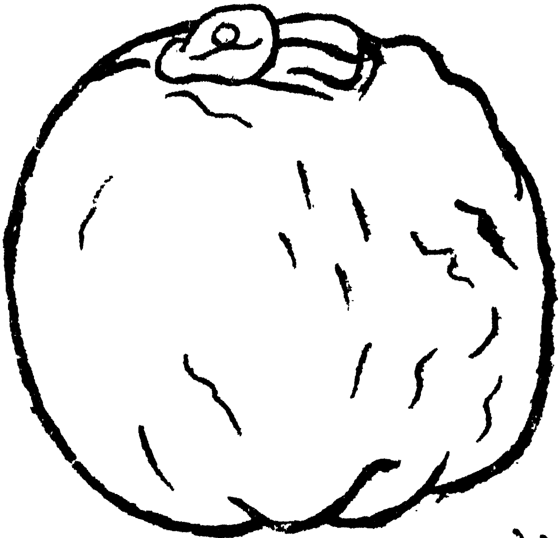
28. A pome-granate दाडेम



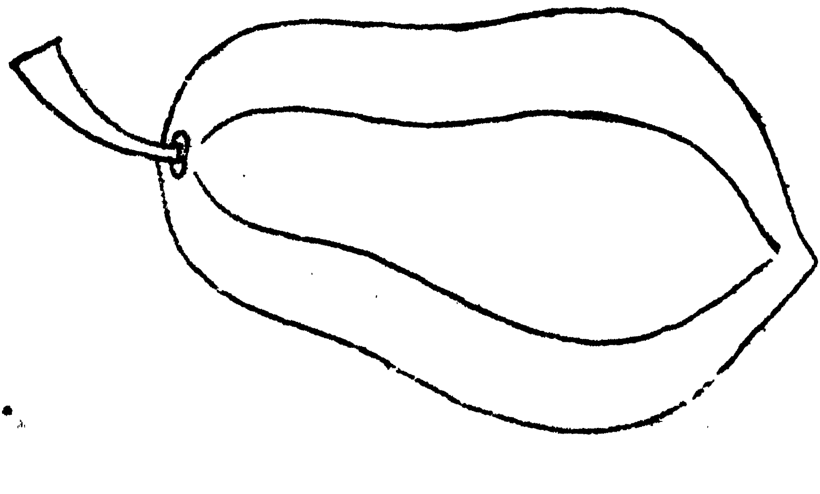
60. An Incense-holder धूपीड



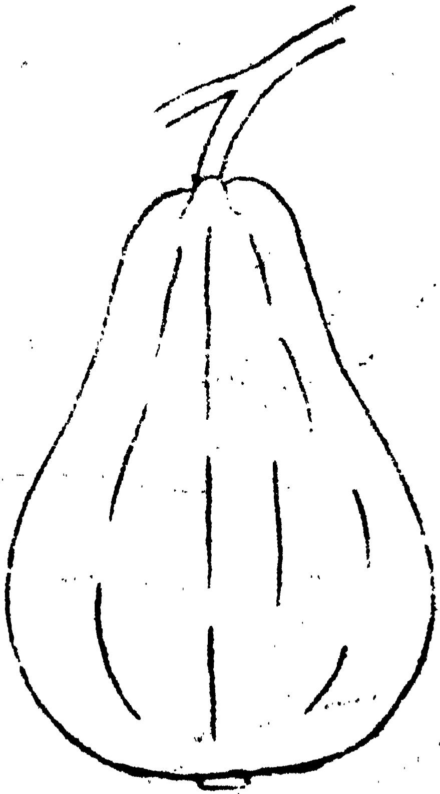
29. *An orange* नारंगी.

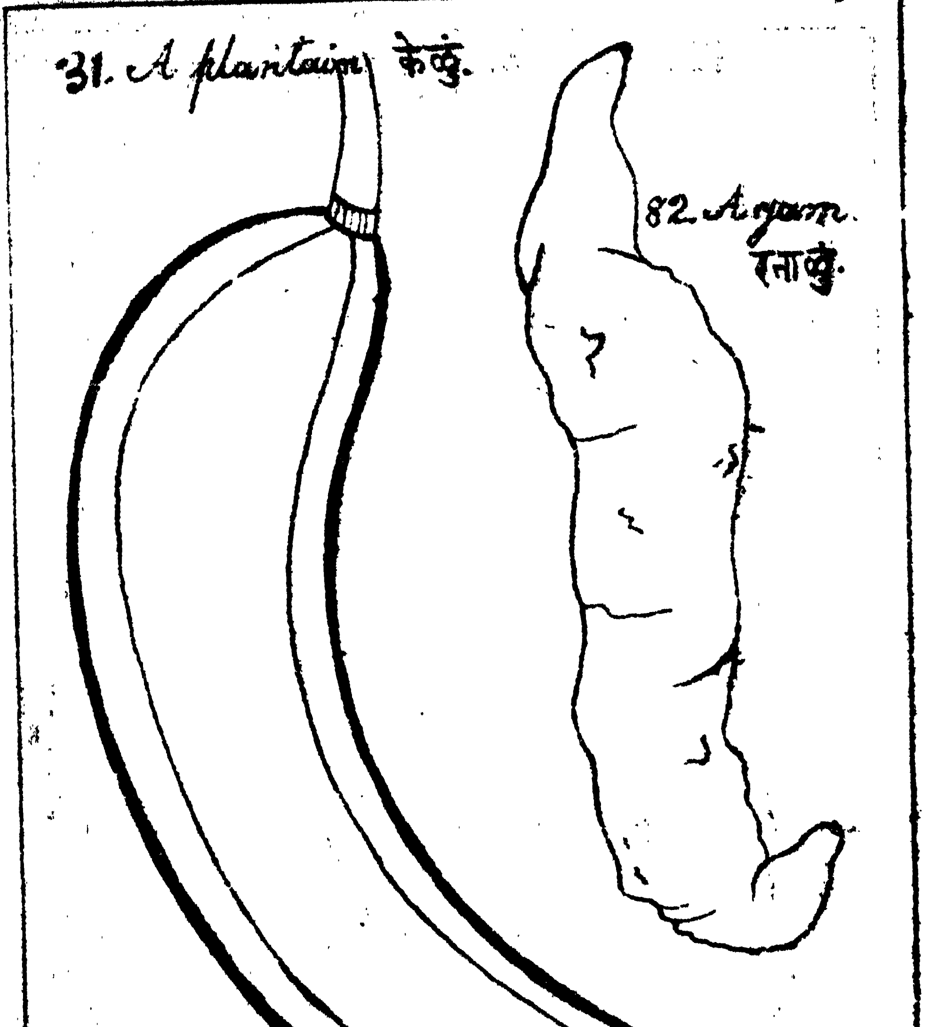


31. *A popaiya* पपैयो.

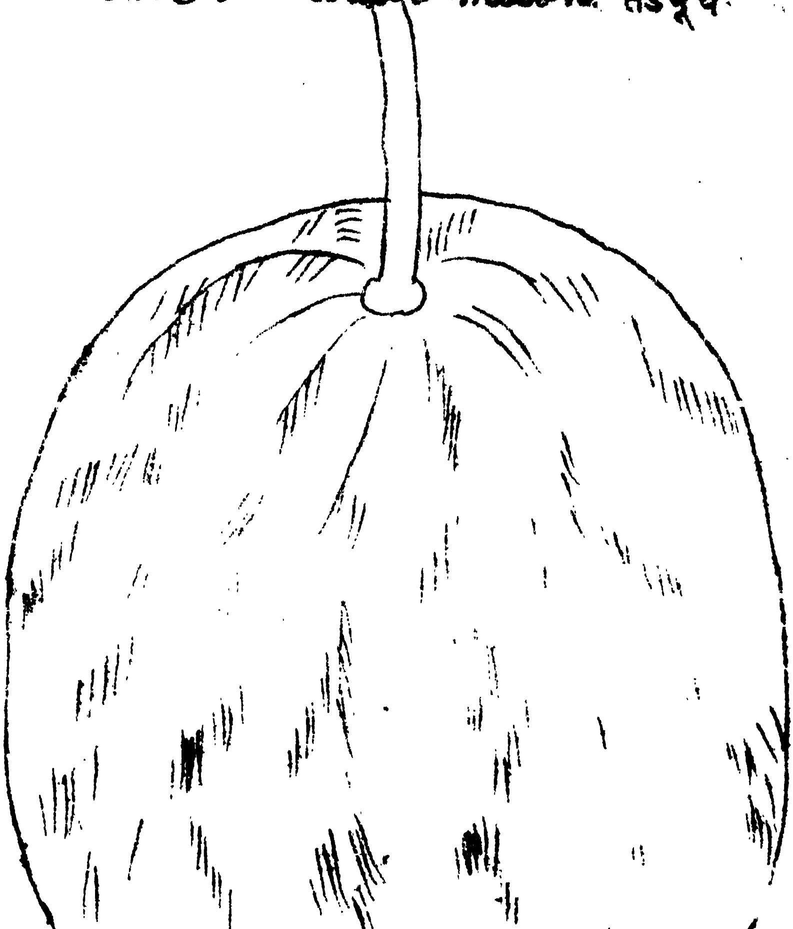


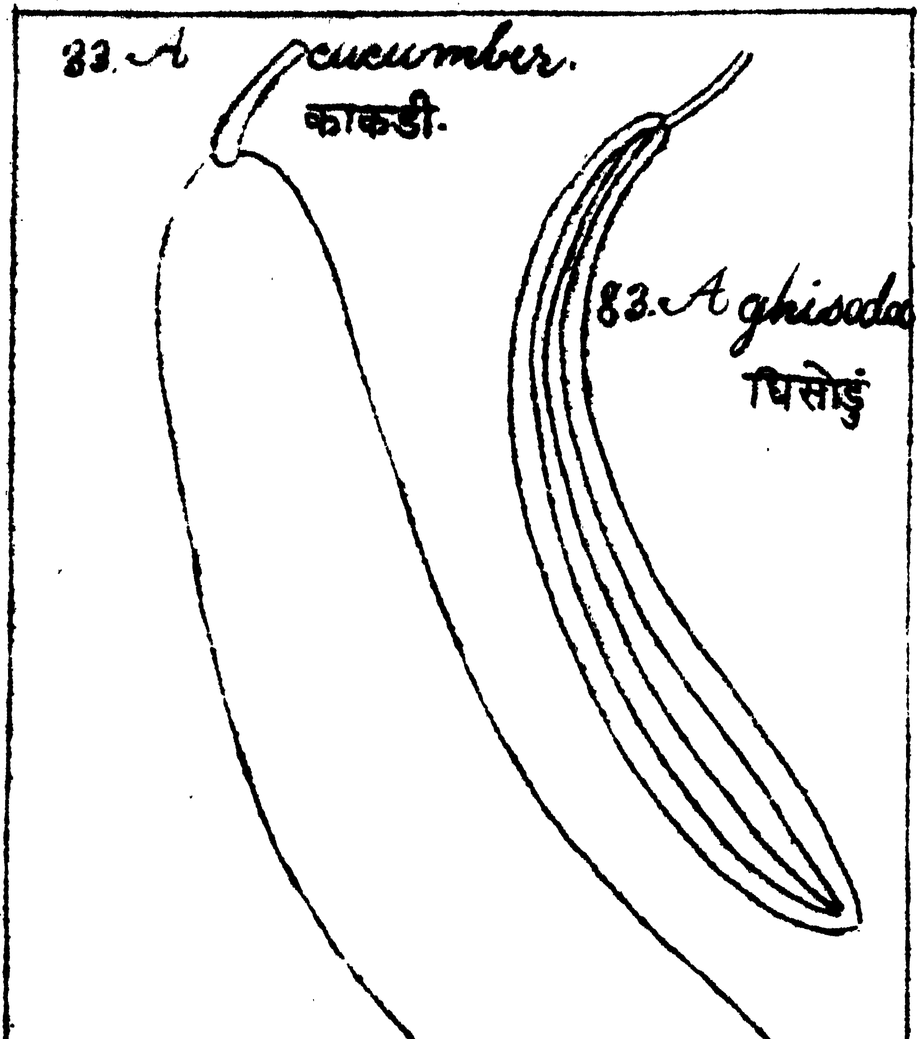
30. *A guava* जामफळ.



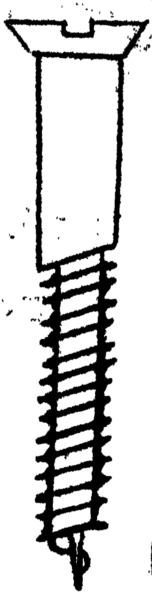

31. A plantain केळुं.
82. A yam रताळुं.

32. A water melon. तडबूच

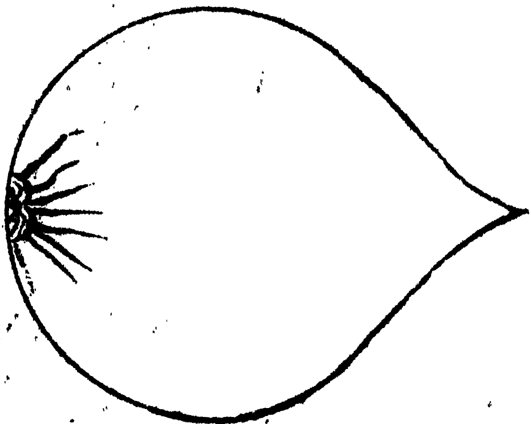



33. A cucumber.
काकडी.
33. A ghisoda
घिसोडुं

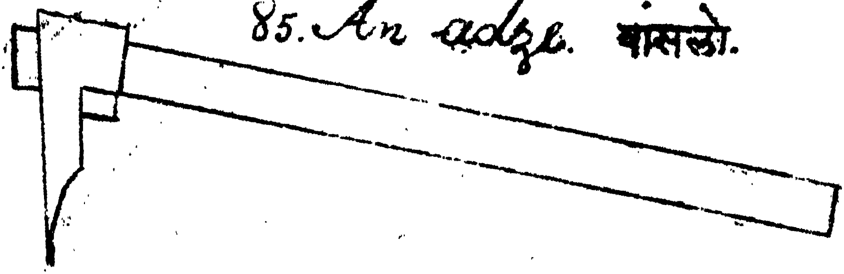
84. A screw स्क्रू.



34. A fig. अंजीर.

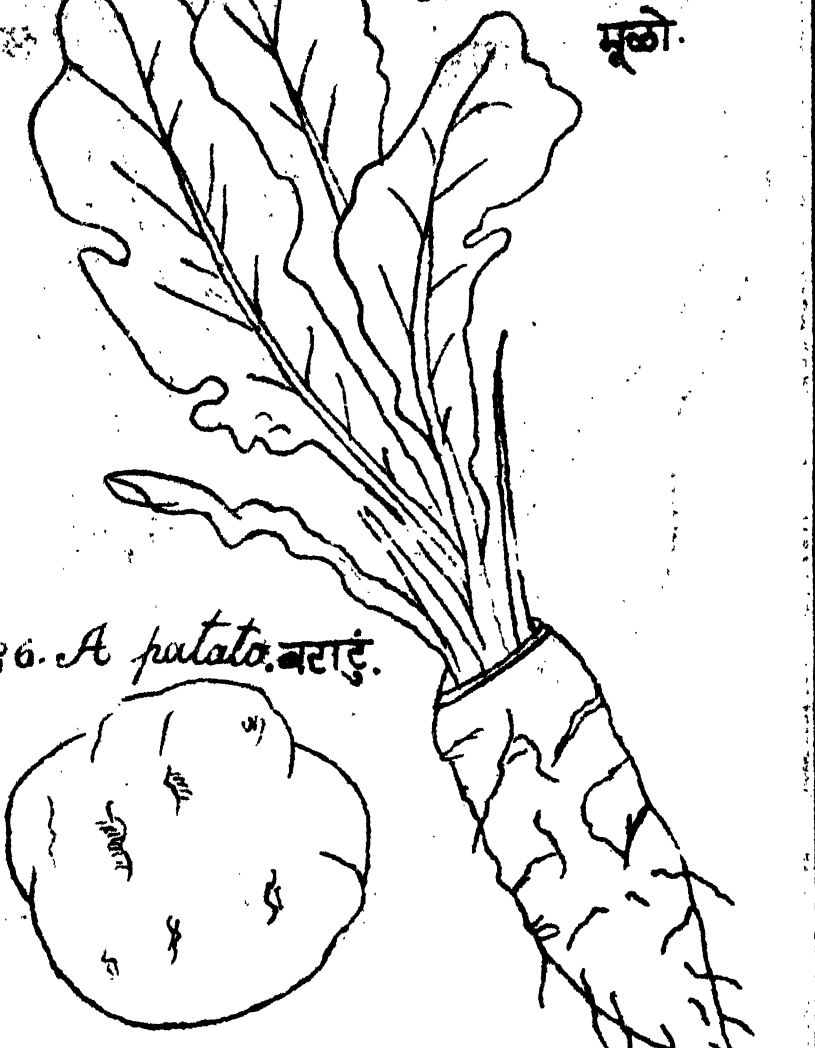


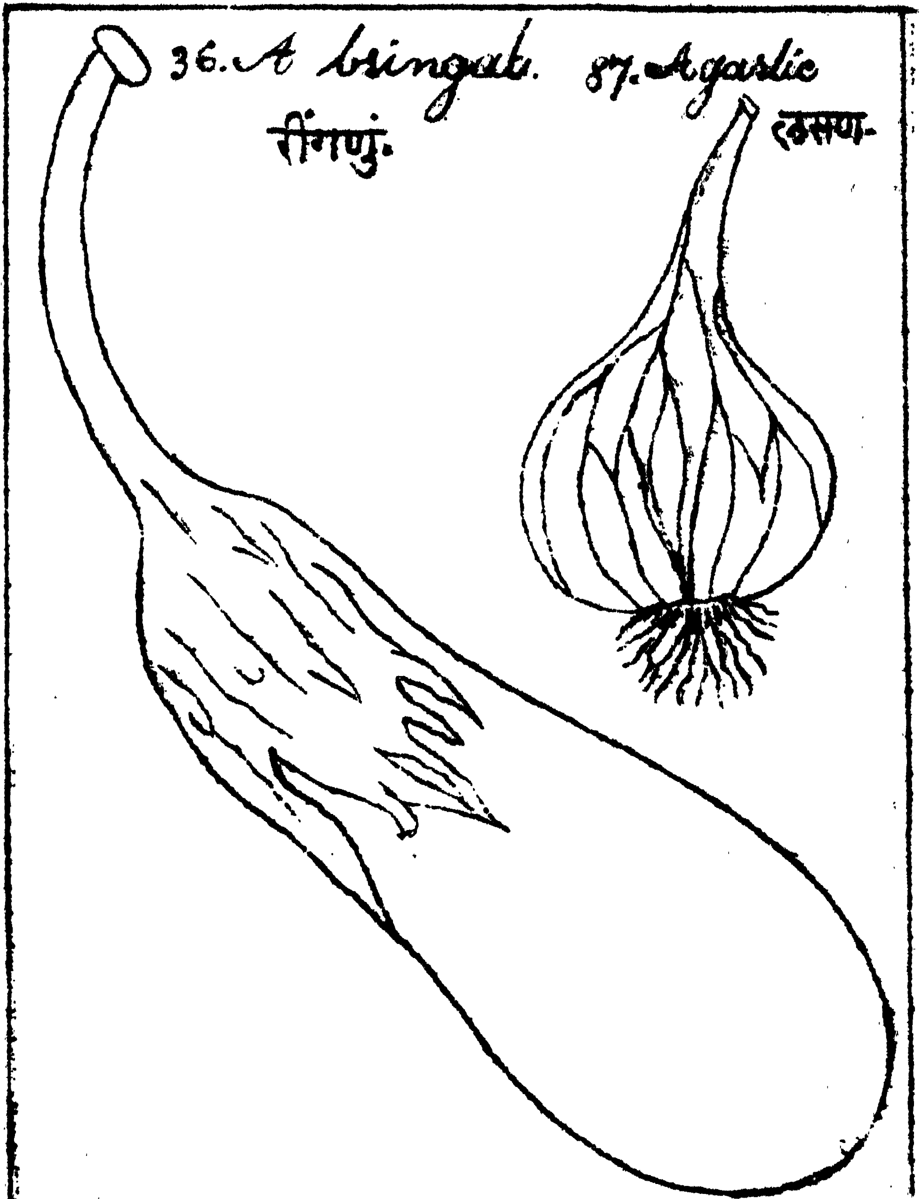
85. An adze. बांसलो.

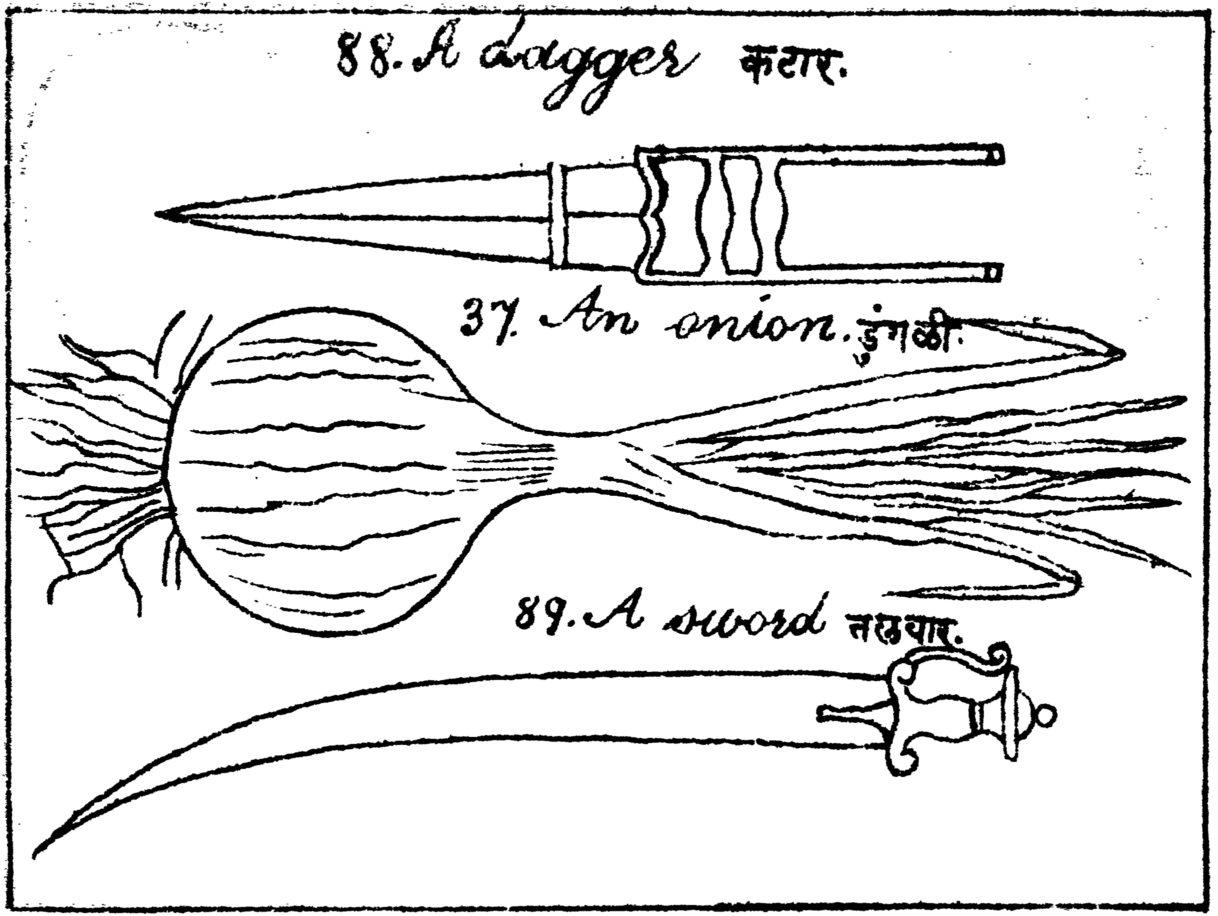


95. A radish. मूळो.

86. A patato. बटाटुं.




36. A brinjal.
रींगणुं.
37. A garlic
लसण.



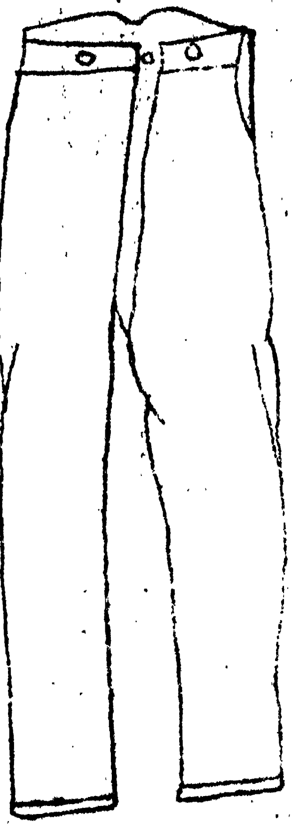
88. A dagger कटार.

37. An onion. डुंगळी.

89. A sword तळवार.

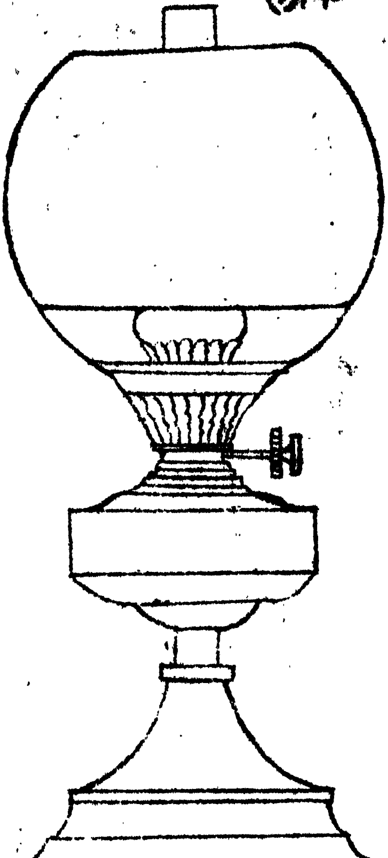
90. A pair of Pantaloon.

पाटलून.

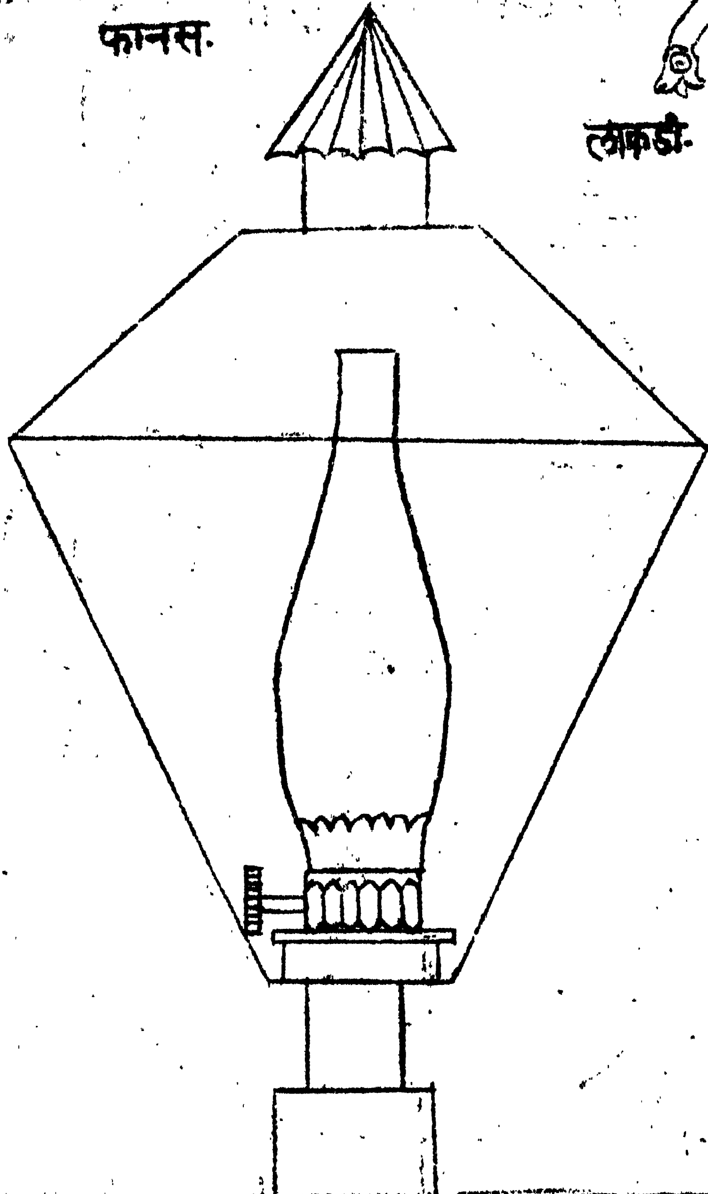


38. A Table lamp.

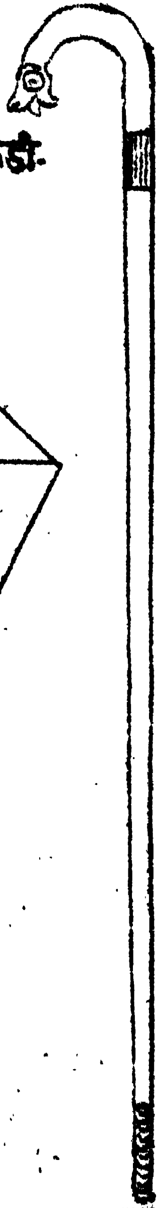
लांप.

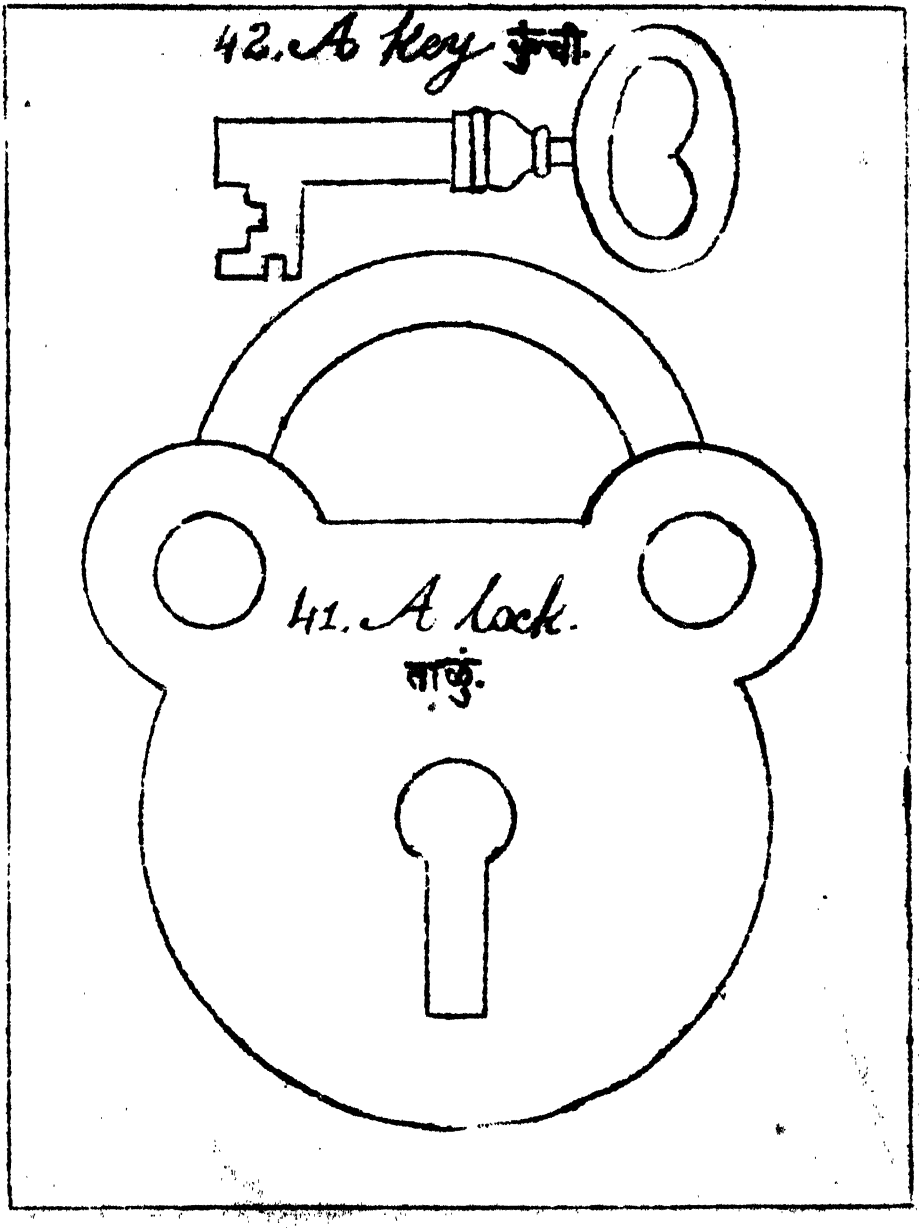


39. *A lantern.*
फानस.



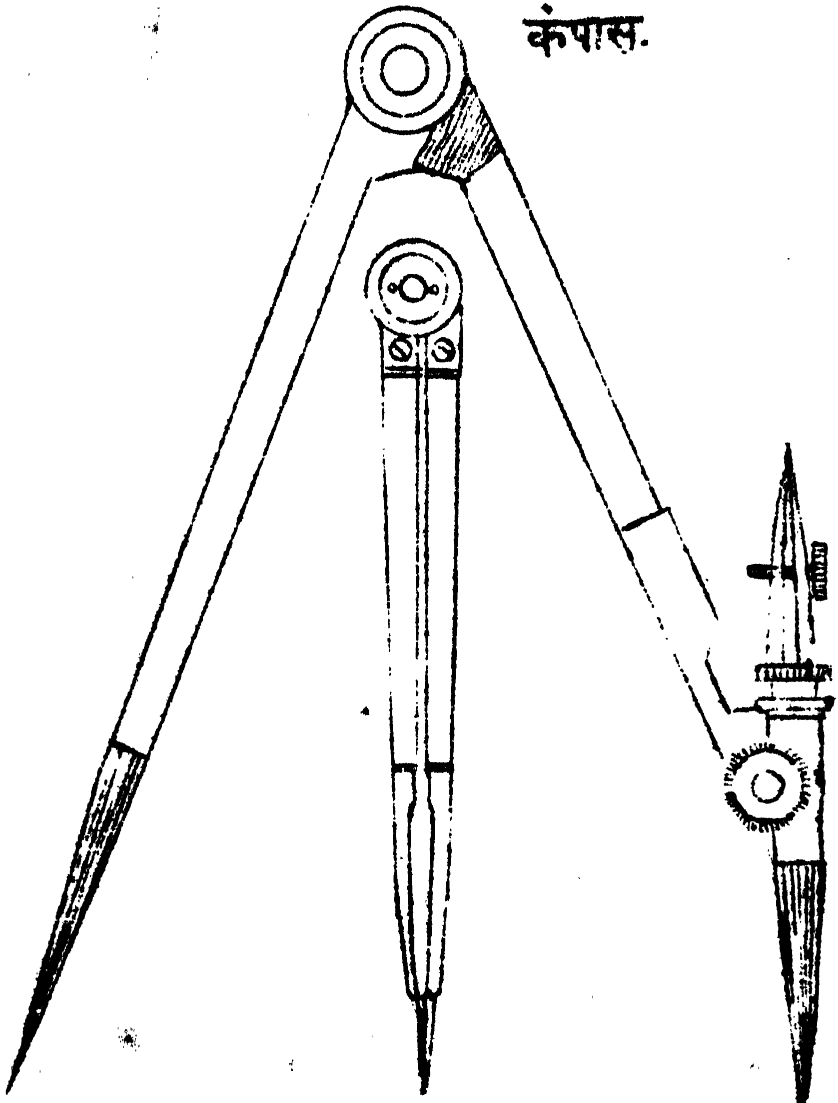
40. *A stick.*
लाकडी.

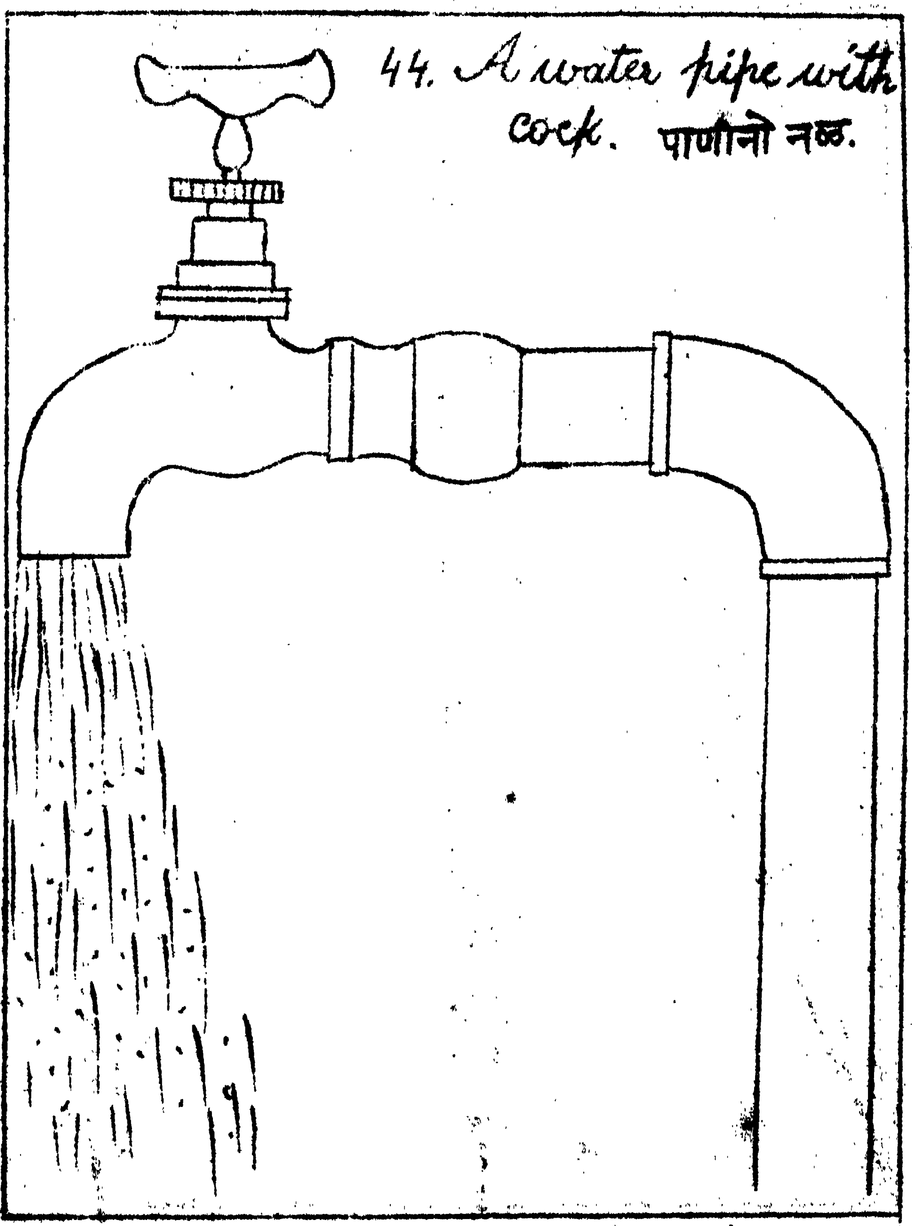



42. A key कुची.
41. A lock.
ताळुं.

43. A pair of compasses.

कंपास.





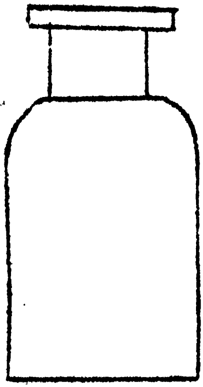
44. A water pipe with cock. पाणीनो नळ.

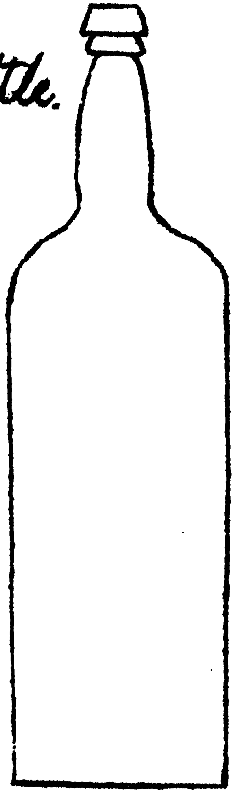
45. A bottle.

बाटली.

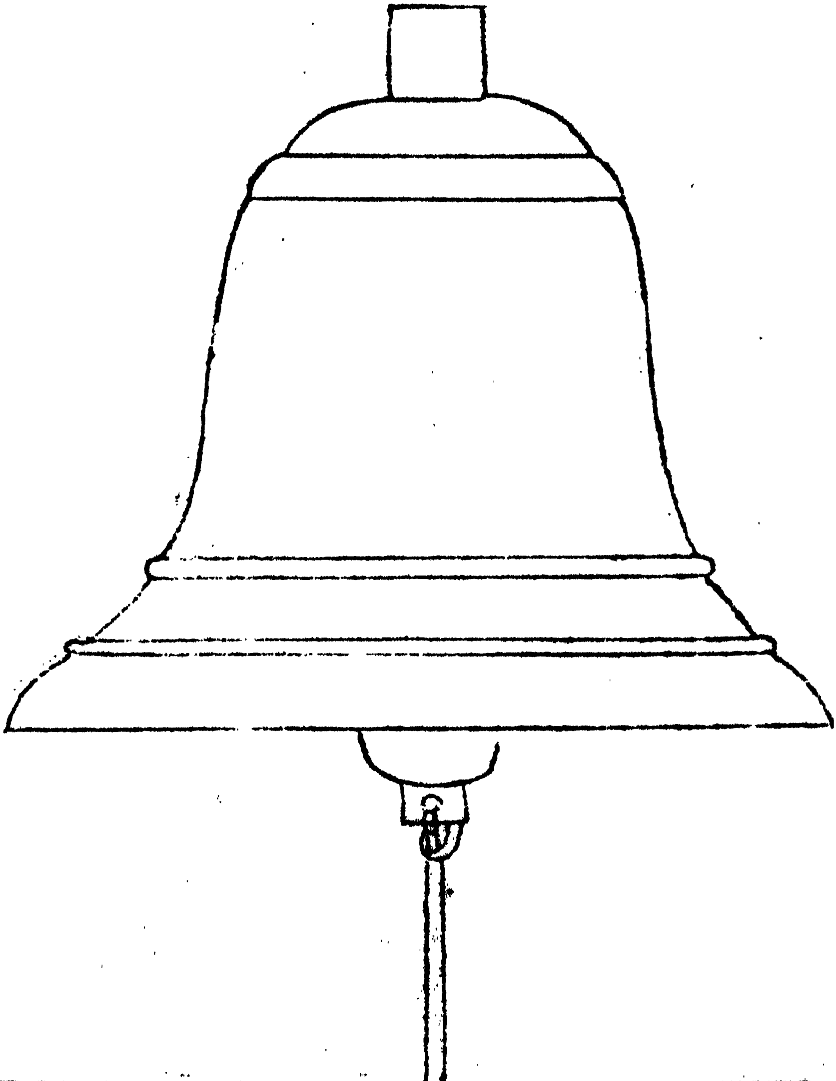
91. A small bottle.

शीशी.

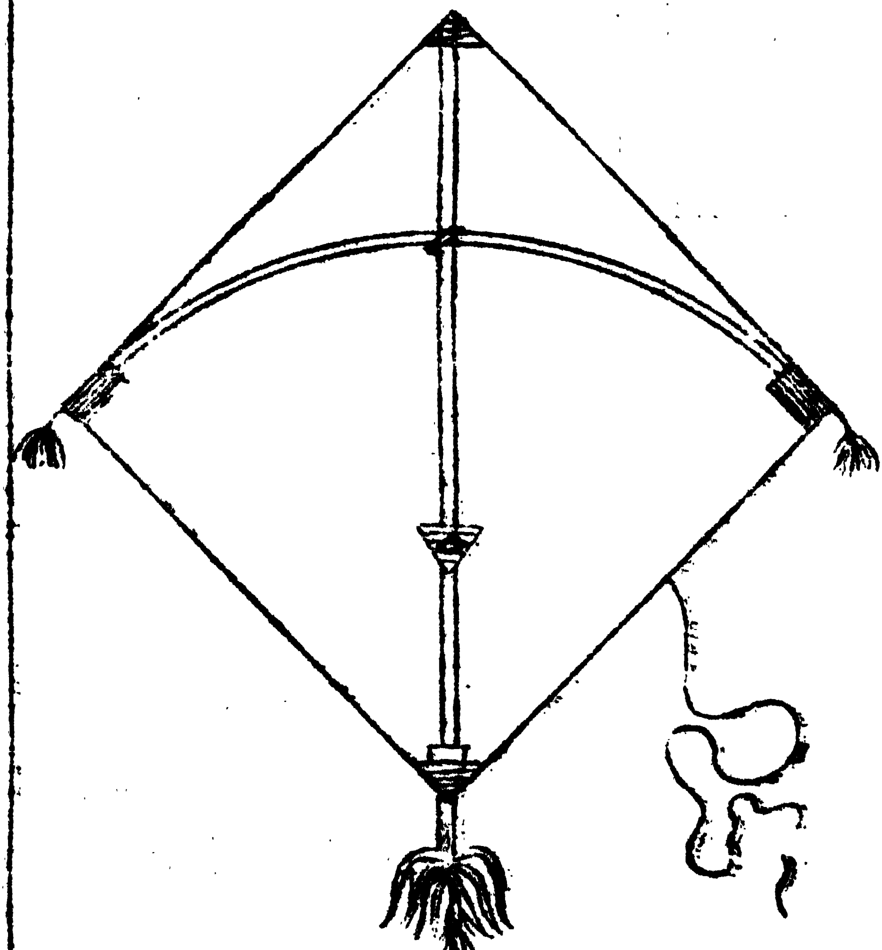


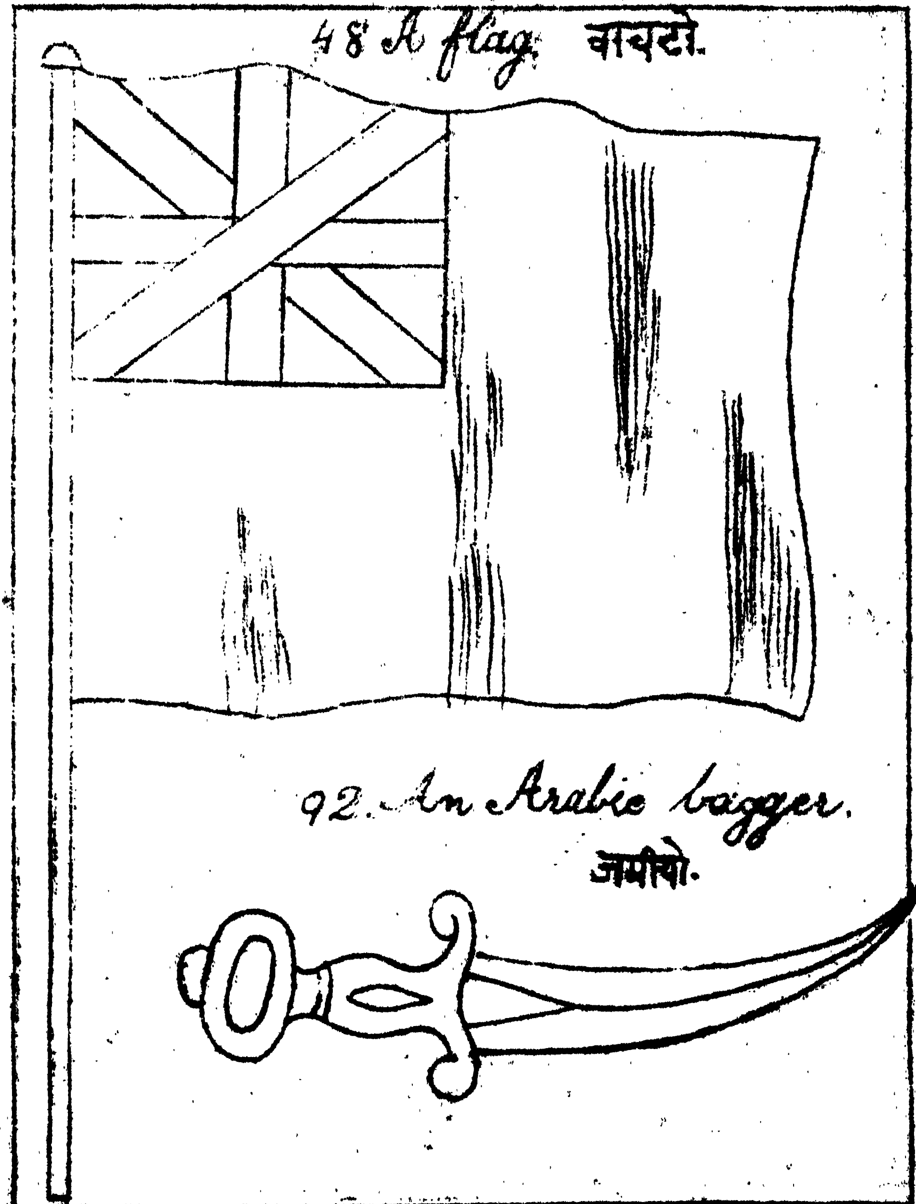


40. A bell घंट.



47. A kite. पतंग.

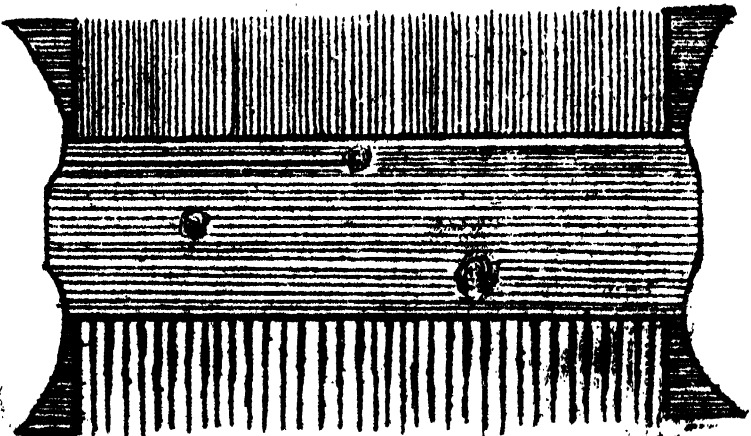



48 A flag. वावटो.
92. An Arabic Dagger.
जमीयो.

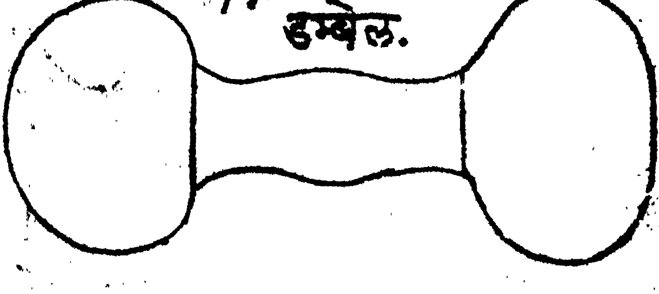
93. A dressing comb. विलायती कांशकी.



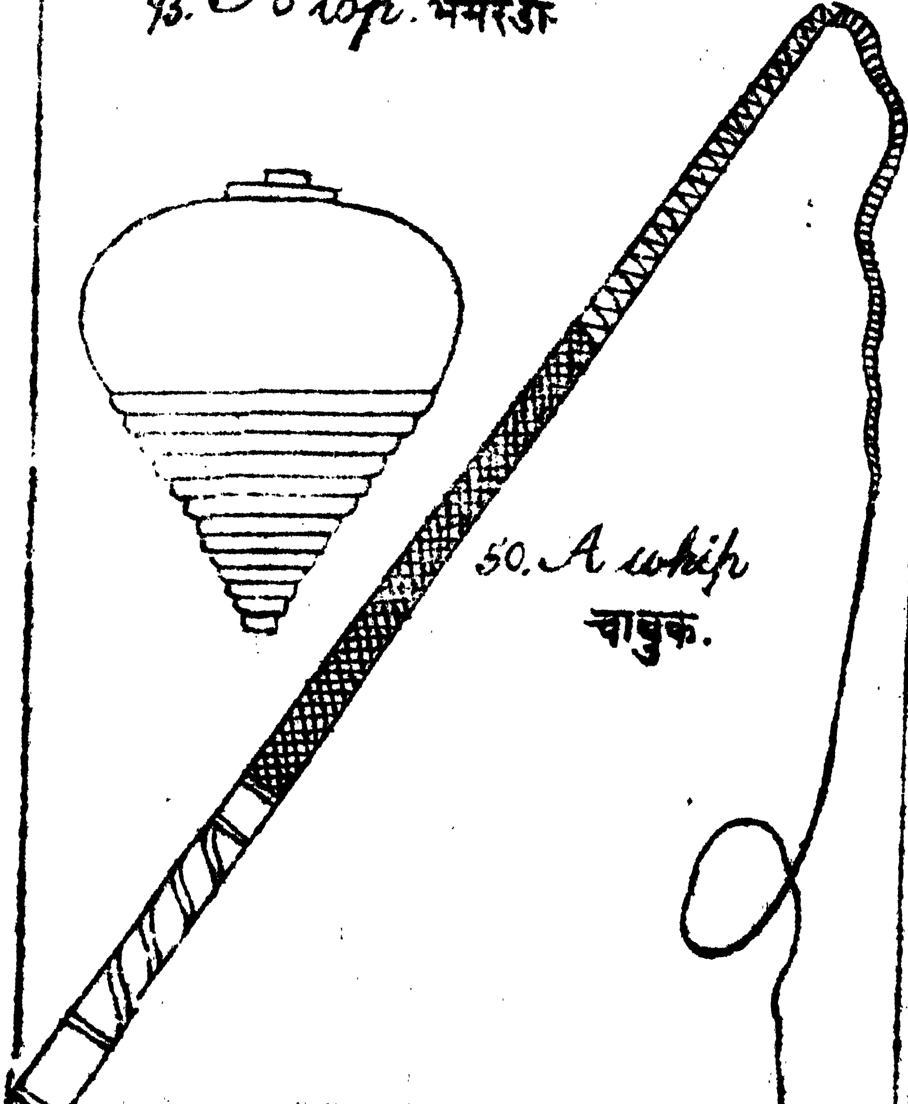
49. A comb कांशकी.



94. A dumb-bell. डम्बेल.

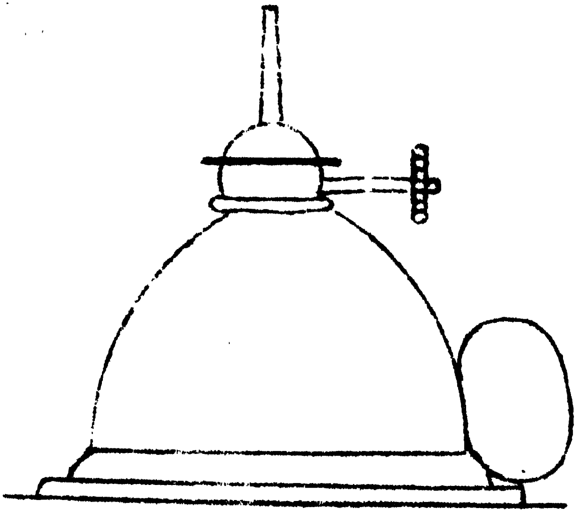


45. A top. भमरडो

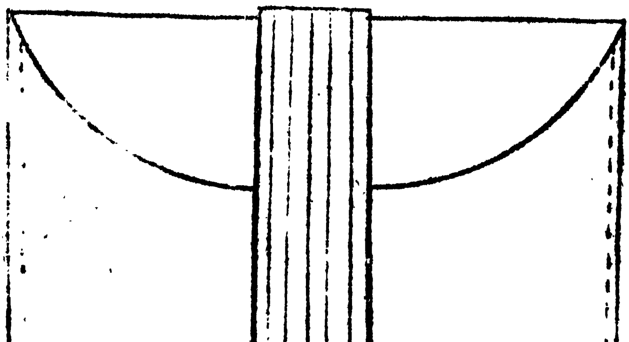


50. A whip
चाबुक.

९६. *A lamp.* दीवो.

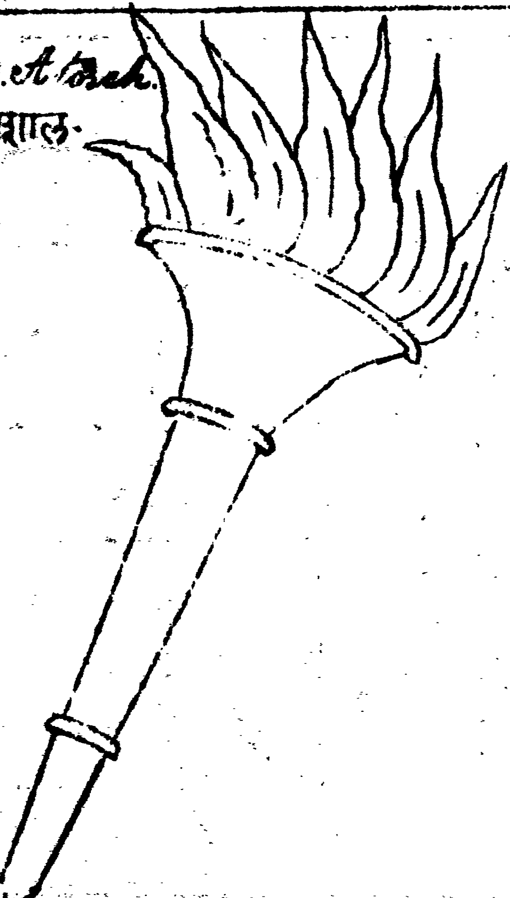


९७. *A pocket.* पाकीट.



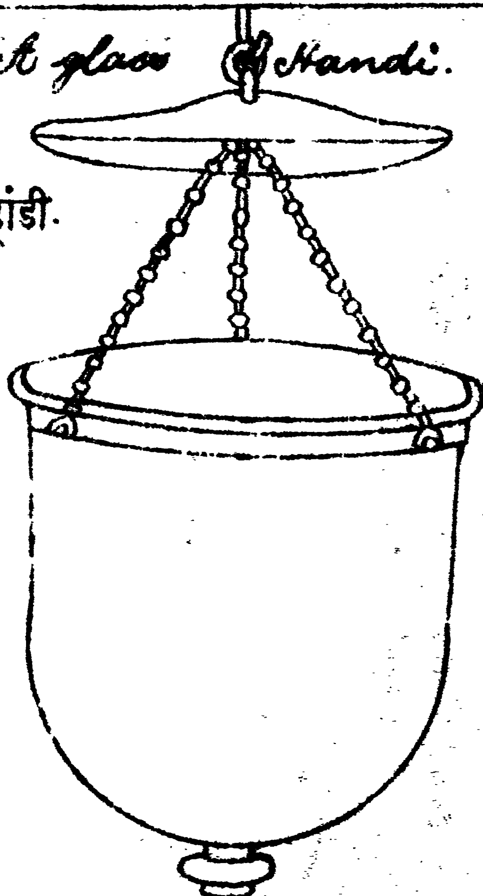
78. A Torch.

मशाल.

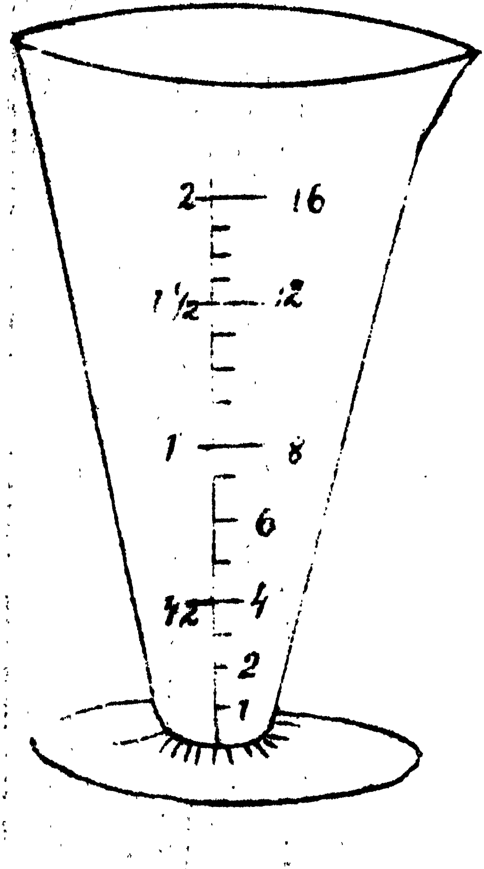


79. A glass Handi.

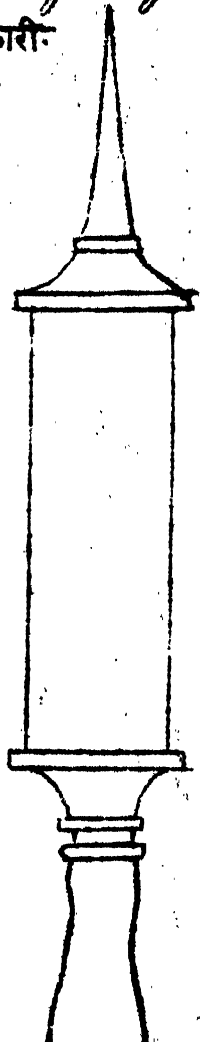
हांडी.

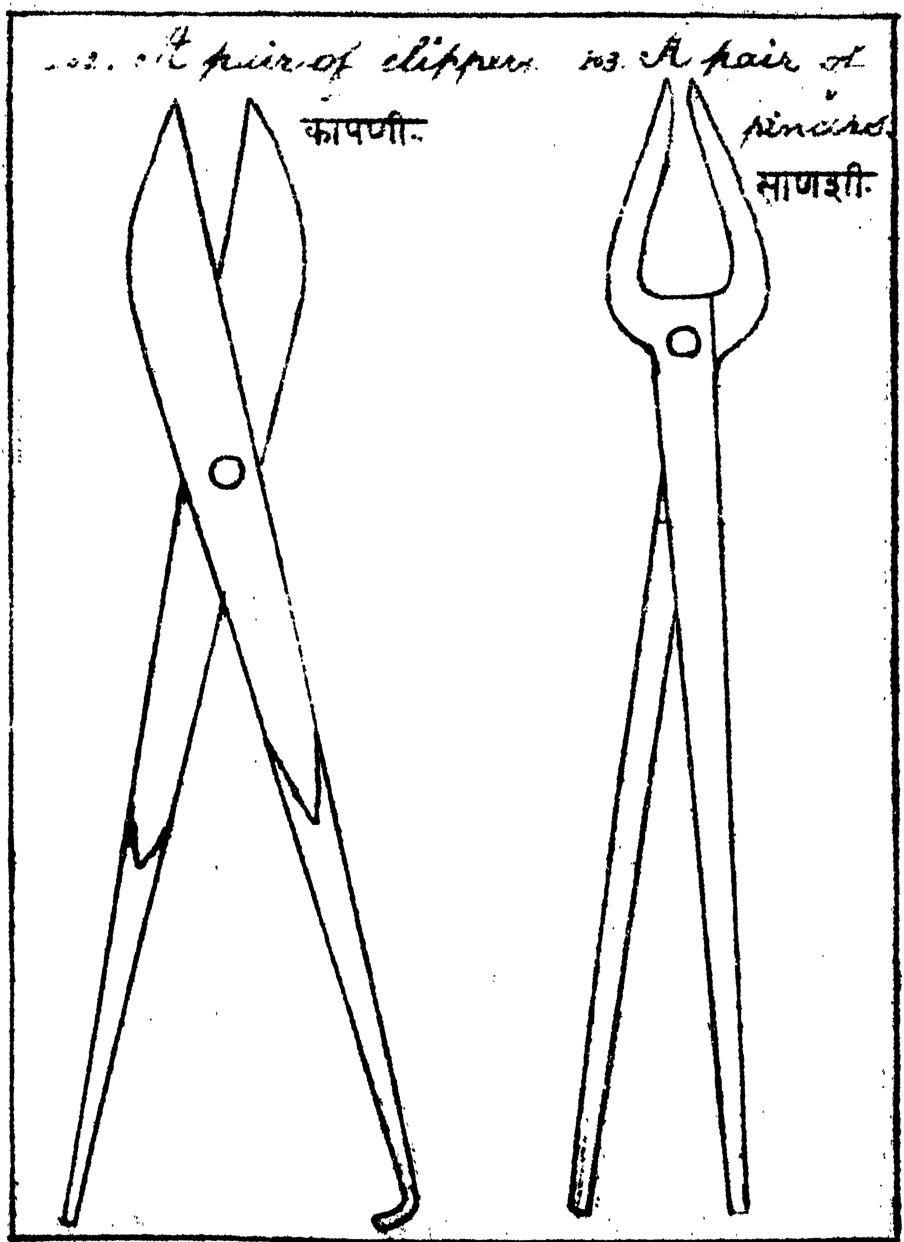


102. A measure glass. मेझर ग्लासं.



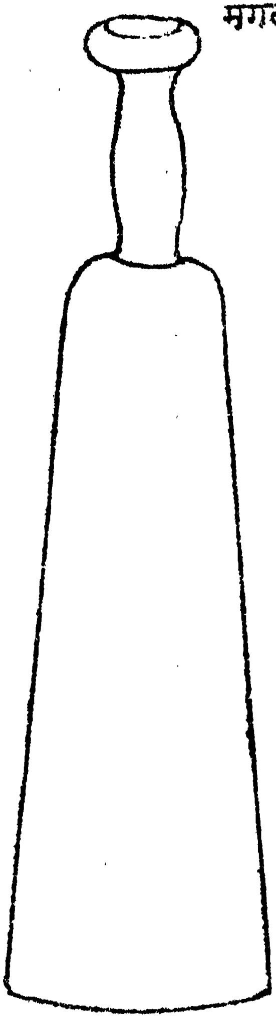
101. A syringe. पीचकारी·




102. A pair of clippers
कापणी.
103. A pair of pincers.
साणशी.

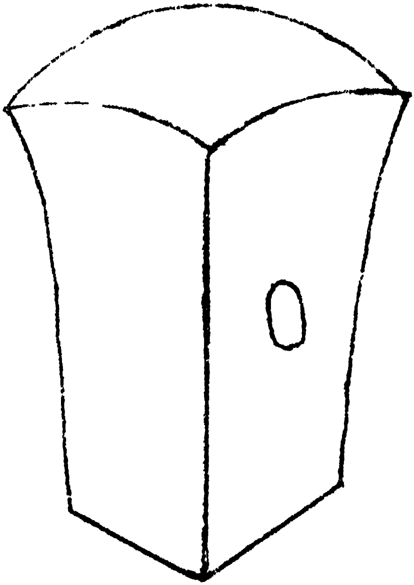
104. An Indian club.

मगदळ.



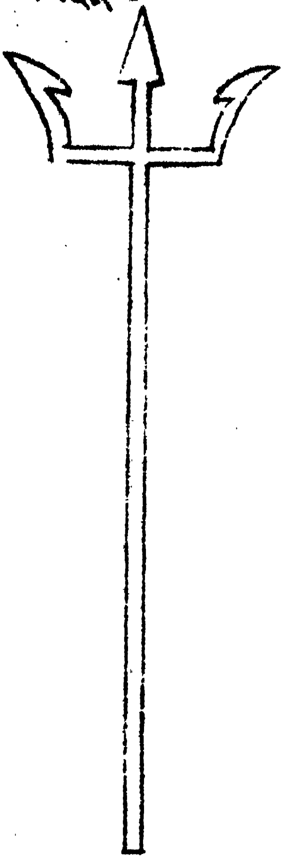
105. An anvil.

एरण.



206. A trident.

त्रिशूळ.



207. A lance.

भालो.

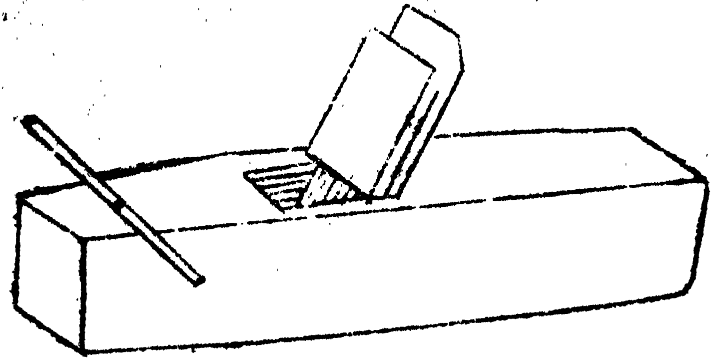


208. An arrow.

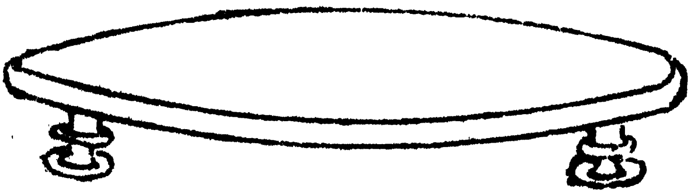
तीर.



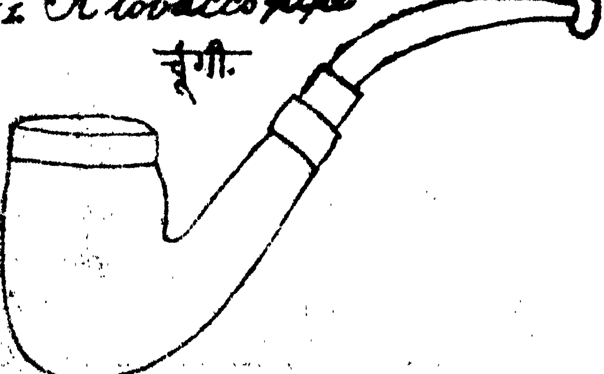
109. A plane. रन्दो.



110. A stool. चकलो के आंडणीओ.

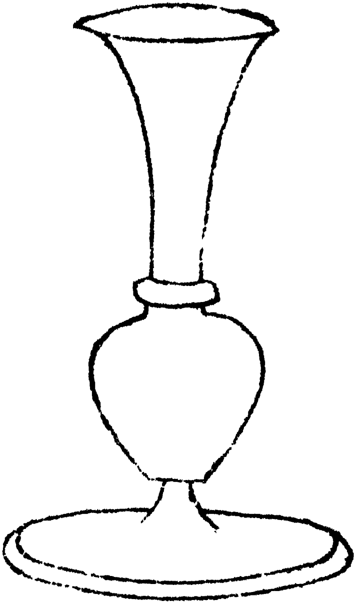


111. A tobacco pipe चूंगी.



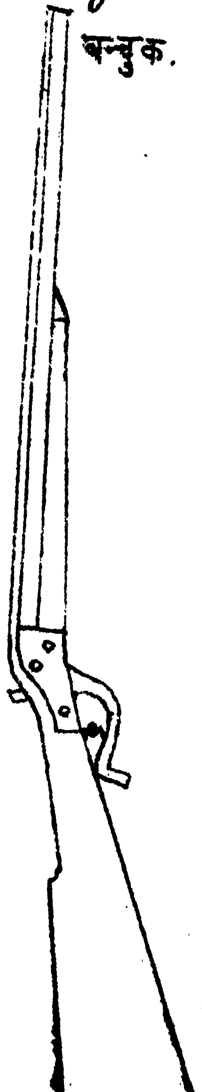
112. A flower vase.

फ्लावर वेस.



113. A rifle.

बन्दुक.

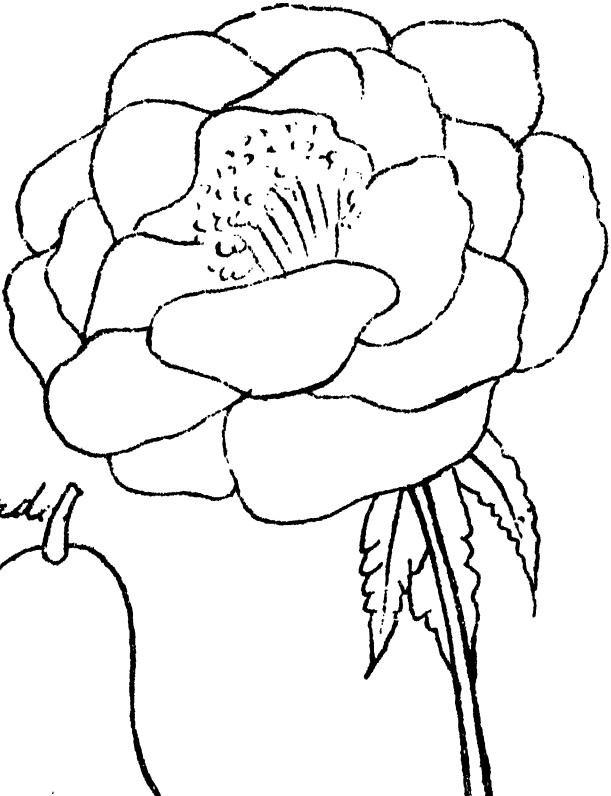


114. A nib of a pen.

टांक.

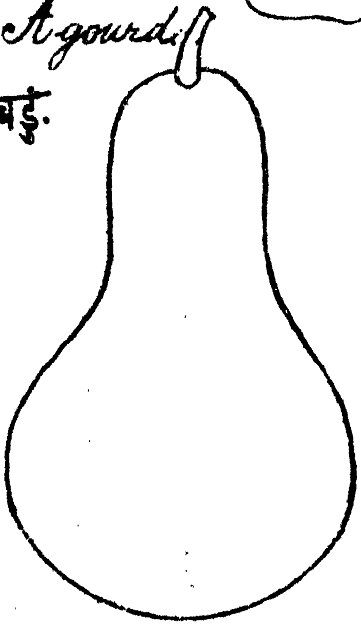


115. A rose floure. गुलाबनुं फूल.



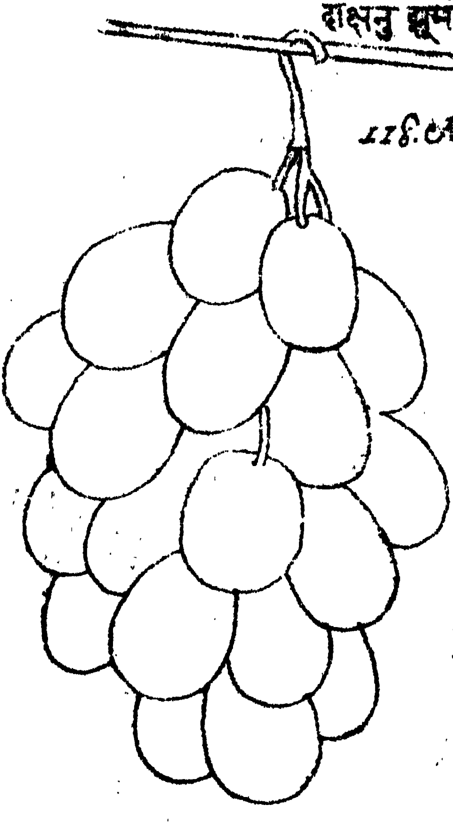
116. A gourd.

तूंबडुं.



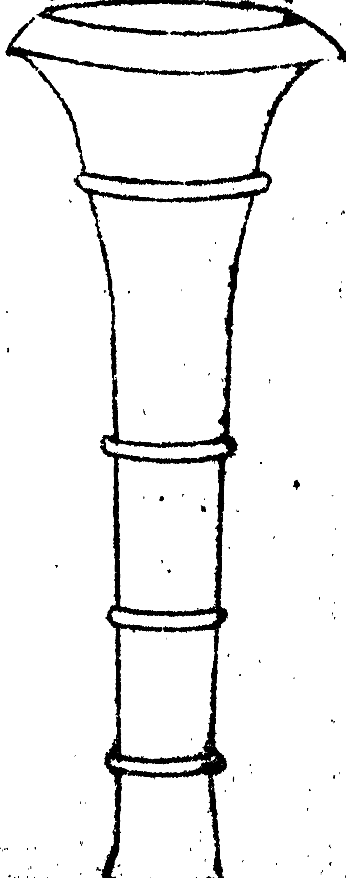
117. *A bunch of grapes.*

द्राक्षनुं झूमखुं.

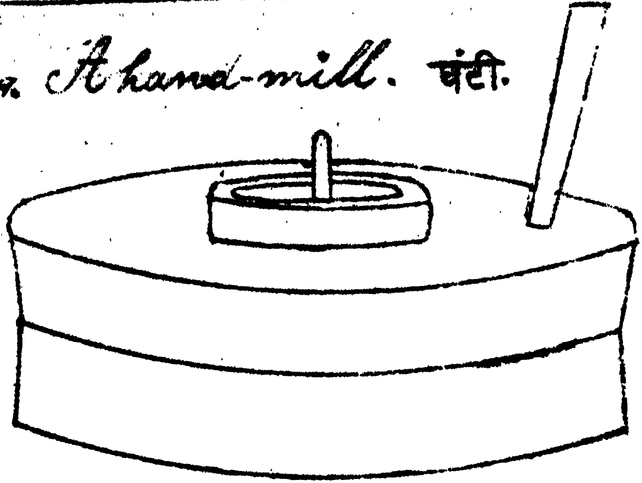


118. *A smoking pipe.*

भुगळी के चलम.



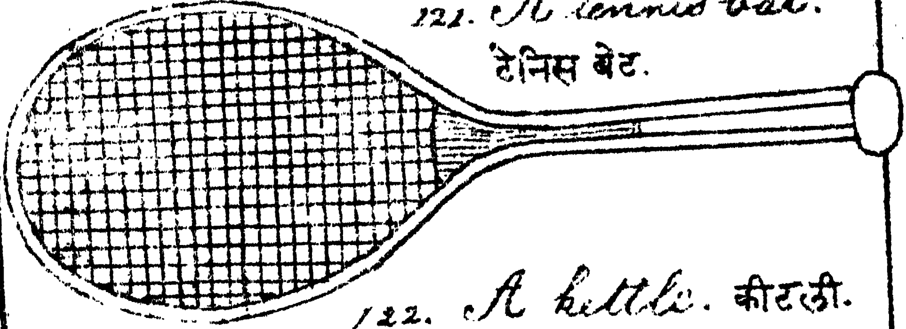
119. *A hand-mill.* घंटी.



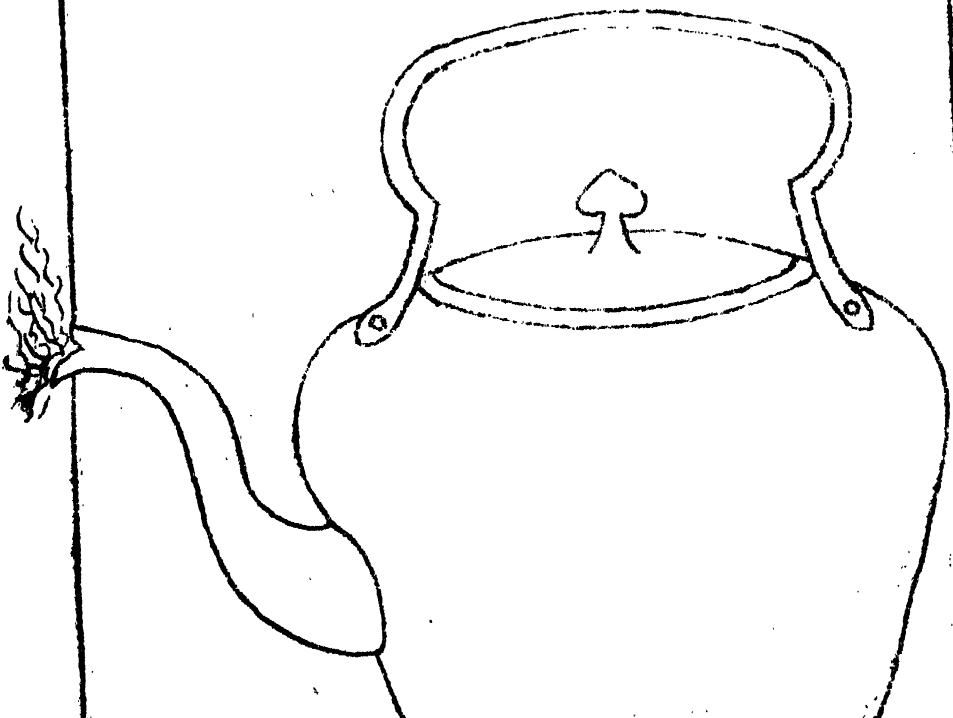
120. *A Gange-frok.* गंजी फराक.



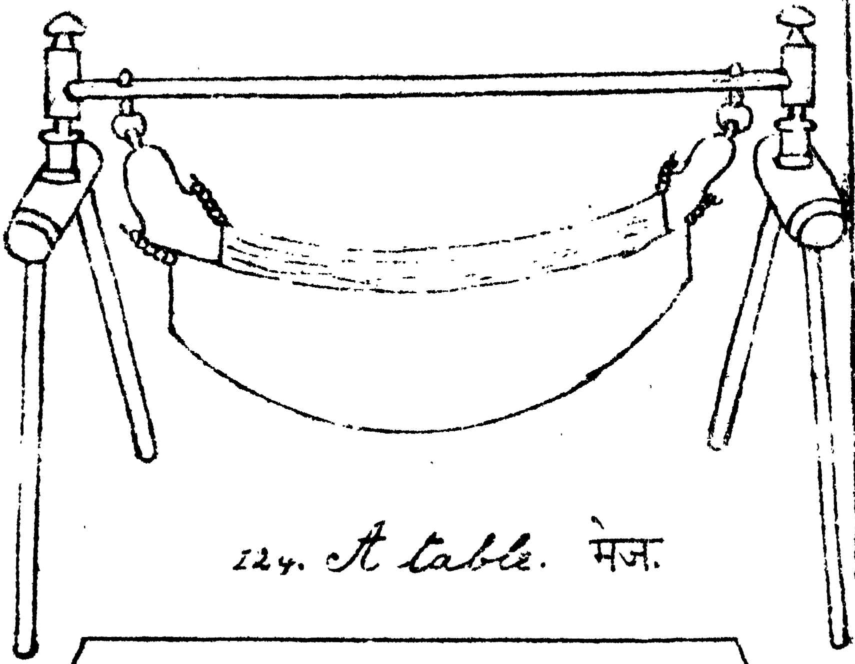
121. *A tennis bat.* टेनिस बेट.



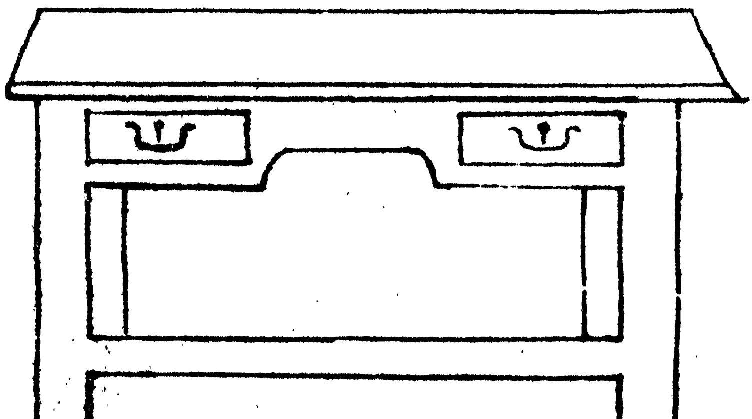
122. *A kettle.* कीटली.



123. *A cradle.* घोडीतं

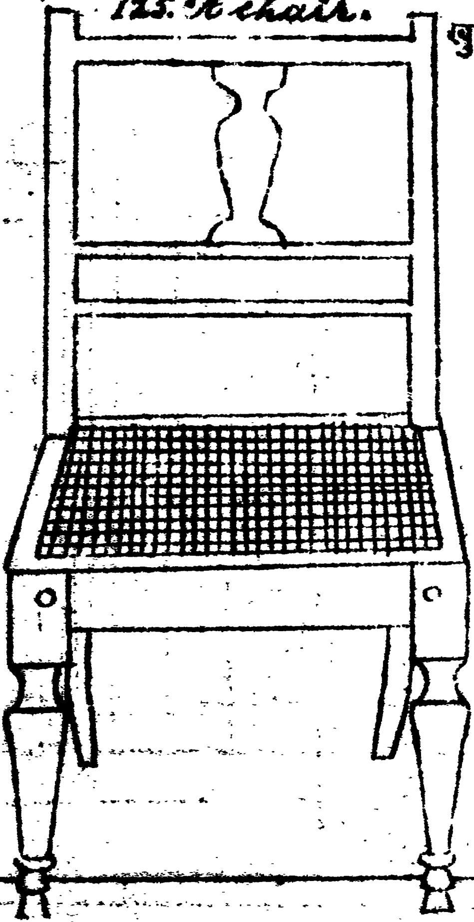


124. *A table.* मेज.



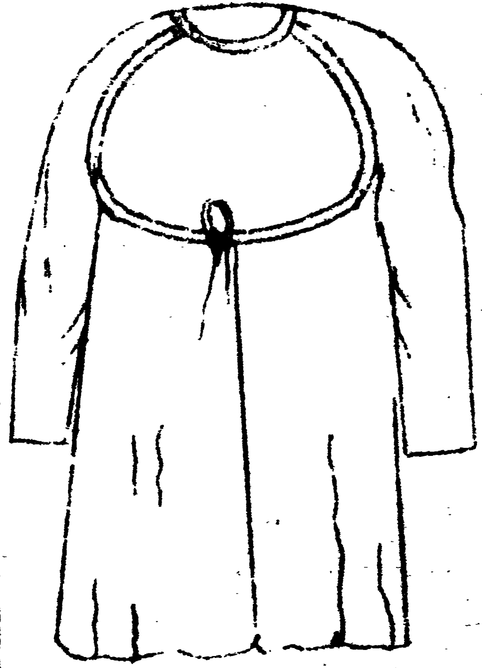
125. A chair.

खुरशी

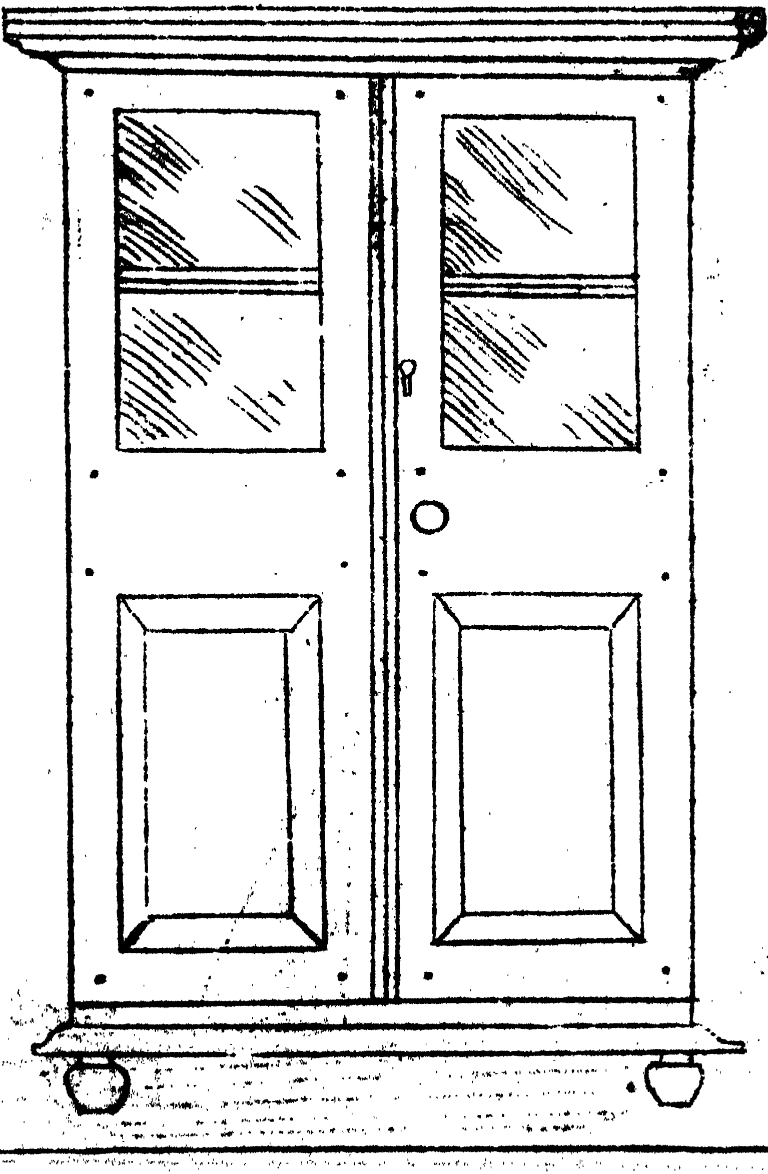


126. An Indian coat.

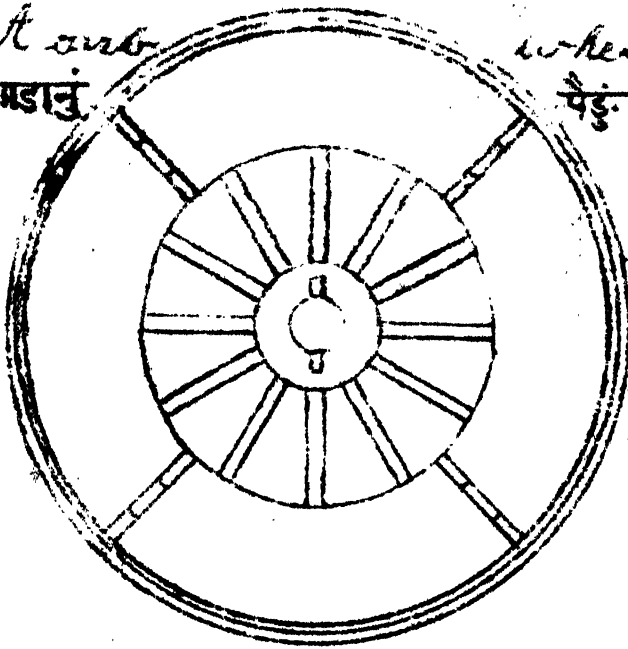
अंगरखुं



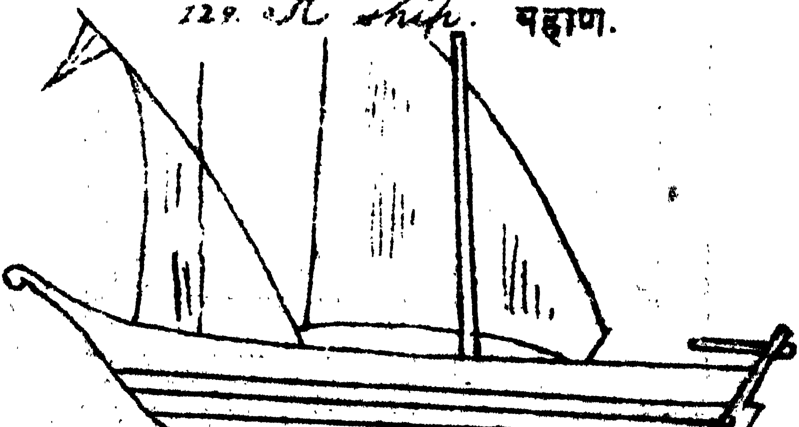
127. A cup-board. कपाट.



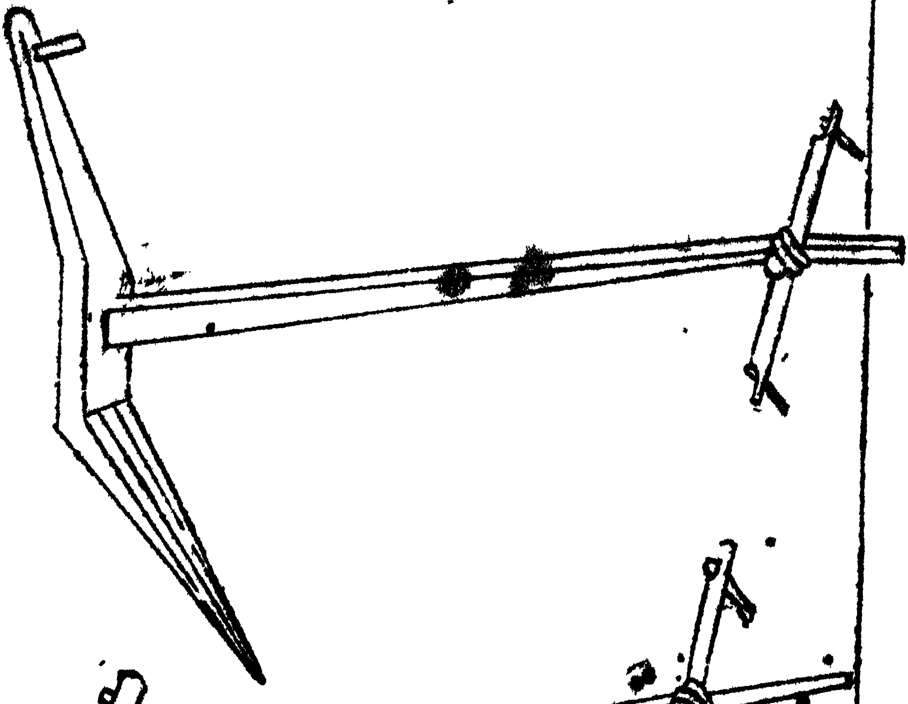
128 A cart wheel
गडानुं पैडुं

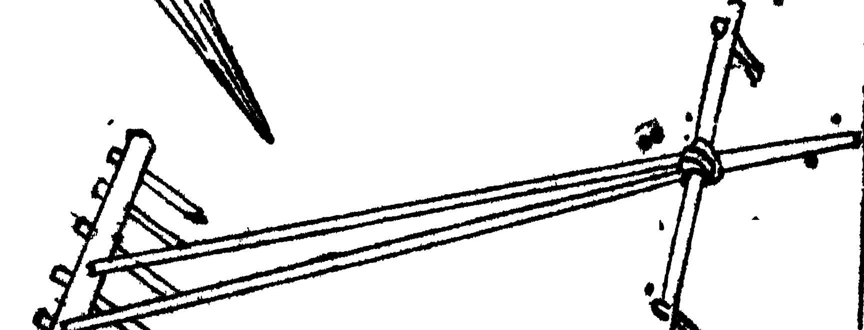


129. A ship. वहाण.



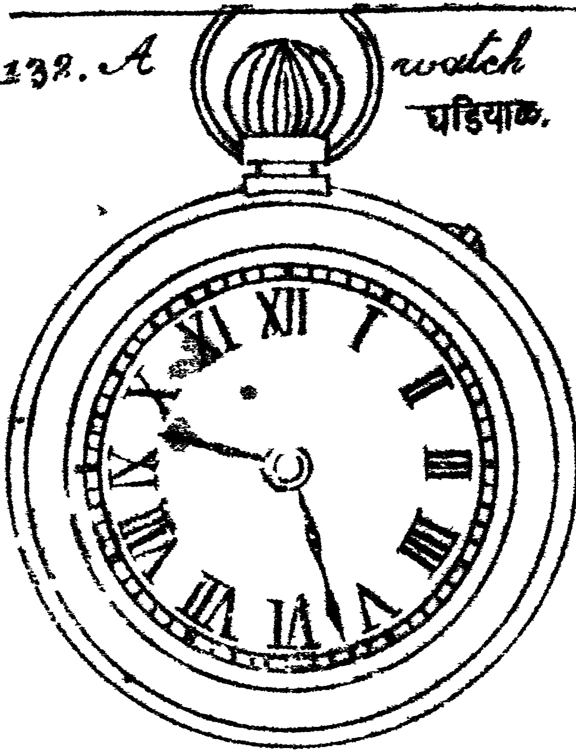
130. *A plough.* हल.





131. *A toothed implement.* झांटो.

132. A watch घडियाळ.



133. A cage पांजरुं.

